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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Lodge Begins Army Term; Vichy Spurns U. S. Advice; Senate Overrides Veto

The World's Day—August 6, 1941

New England: Senator Lodge in Army

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts reported for active Army duty today at Fort Benning, Ga., according to announcement by his associates in Washington. The Senator is a Reserve Army Captain and has spent about a month each year in active service. He was said to be expecting to serve with the Second Armored Brigade during maneuvers in Louisiana.

Construction was begun on a $337,000 traffic circle designed to relieve bottle-neck conditions in Boston's Back Bay. [Page 2.]

New England insurance companies voluntarily brought their 50,000 home office employees under provisions of the Federal Wage-Hour Act. [Page 4.]

Coast Guard planes watch for hostile submarines along the New England coast. [Details of this and other defense news: Page 2.]

Approximately 400 children and almost as many adults heard the first of four children's concerts on the Charles River Esplanade. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

In Europe: France to Keep Own Counsel

France handed the United States an official note which was reported reliably to have assured Washington that France will defend its empire by means which it thinks best.

Aspects of postwar reconstruction have already been discussed in exploratory exchanges between the United States and British Governments, it was authoritatively stated in London.

Milk rationing in Britain—requiring that the entire population register for distribution—will be put into effect, it was announced.

Norwegian relations with Russia are to be resumed by the Norwegian Government-in-exile in London.

Queen Elizabeth will radiocast to the women of the United States Aug. 10, at 9 a. m. (3 p. m. E.S.T.)

Washington: Road Veto Overridden by Senate

The Senate overrode President Roosevelt's veto of a $320,000,000 road program. The vote was 57 to 19. A two-thirds majority in both houses is necessary to override a veto. The veto now will be considered by the House.

Congressional action was completed on legislation to defer selective service for men 28 and over on last July 1, and providing for release from present service of those in that age group. The bill was sent to the White House. [Page 10.]

A conference committee took up work on final details to be straightened out on the property seizure bill which passed the House in different form from its approval in the Senate. [Page 10.]

The Treasury Department asked Congress to enact legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to requisition or purchase motorboats, yachts and similar vessels for Coast Guard use.

The House sent to the White House compromise legislation authorizing expansion of naval facilities for lighter-than-air craft by constructing two new East Coast stations and re-establishing one at Sunnyvale, Calif.

The nomination of Lincoln MacVeagh, who has been serving as Minister to Greece, to be Minister to Iceland, was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Price Administrator Henderson resuming his testimony before the House Banking Committee told Congress that any increases in the price of silk stockings now could be "pretty generally characterized as profiteering." [Page 10.]

Air and Sea: German Cities Bombed by British

Many British bombers found targets through clear skies over Mannheim, Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, Aachen, Ostend, and Nantes during the night, the British reported, adding that nine planes were missing from the operation.

Germany admitted that fires were started by the RAF in western and southern Germany, but said that 11 British planes were shot down. Nazi warplanes, it said, raided the Scottish East Coast.

Germany promised compensation to Roman Catholic Bishops for air raid damage to churches.

National: Green Says R. R. Strike 'Unthinkable'

Chicago—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said that "a railroad strike at this time is unthinkable" but added the railroads were not justified in taking the stand that led to strike balloting. [Page 2.]

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.—Former President Hoover and 14 other eminent Republicans called upon Congress in a joint statement to halt "warlike steps" by the Administration. [Page 16.]

In the Orient: London Keeps Watch on Thailand

British counter-action in the event of a Japanese invasion of Thailand was hinted at by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who said such a move would constitute a matter of "great interest" to Britain and would threaten the security of Britain's base at Singapore. [Page 1.]

In Russia: Nazis Say Smolensk Battle Over

Barrage of communiqués from Berlin claimed that the battle for Smolensk had been ended in complete triumph, the campaign in Russia having netted 895,000 Russians captured, and elimination of 13,145 armored cars and tanks, 10,388 guns, and 9,082 planes. [Pages 7 and 8.]

Despite claims of victory, however, the communiqués did not record any actual gains in fresh cities taken.

Americas: Colombia Curbs Axis Army Move

Bogota, Colombia (AP)—The War Ministry disclosed that an attempt to indoctrinate the Colombian Army with Nazi-Fascist propaganda had been curbed.

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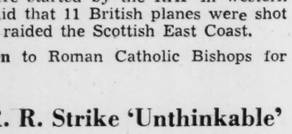


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Special Features

Three special correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor carry their respective series of articles into new territory today:

Inside America: Richard L. Strout convenes with the great American bus riding public in a congress of the back seats, and discusses affairs of high state with the citizenry of the open road. First Page of Second Section.

South of the Rio Grande: R. H. Markham introduces his readers to the Central American Indian who can carry loads as big as 250 pounds, and carries a problem of even weightier social significance. Page 3.

A Stitch in Time: Henry E. Ashmun illuminates the question of why "a joker in the contract is no joke to the signer." Page 3.

Ickes Issues Five Rules To Conserve Gas

WASHINGTON, Aug 6 (AP)—A five-point program designed to save from 20 to 35 per cent of the gasoline consumed by commercial vehicles in 16 eastern states was proclaimed today by defense Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes.

Tying this with the service-station curfew in the tightening program to meet a predicted East Coast oil shortage, the Co-ordinator recommended voluntary further curtailment of the use of motor fuel by:

1. Eliminating bulk and wholesale deliveries on Saturdays.
2. Limiting retail deliveries to not more than one each day over a given area.
3. Reducing deliveries of perishables to as few each day as possible.
4. Eliminating special deliveries.
5. Urging consumers to cooperate by carrying small packages instead of requesting deliveries.

Appeal to Business

The appeal was addressed "to all persons, in the Atlantic Coast area, responsible for the operation of commercial vehicles except those operated in national defense activities or services essential to health and safety."

Mr. Ickes wrote governors of the affected states that has recommendation eliminated any possibility that concerted action by the operators would be in violation of the antitrust laws. The recommendation has the approval of the Justice Department, he added.

States involved are Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Stickers Issued

Automobile "stickers" for motorists pledged to cut their gas consumption by one third were issued.

Traffic regulations blamed for gas waste: Page 4.

New York motor clubs start drive to conserve gasoline: Page 10.

Price Fixing Seen as New Labor Issue

State Federation hears calls for action to offset mounting living costs —Resolutions offered.

Price fixing thrust itself to the fore as a new labor issue of the moment, as the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor today cleared the way to take up resolutions. Calls for action to offset mounting prices rank among the most numerous in the list of labor demands offered.

Full support of British labor in its fight against Hitlerism was urged in another group of resolutions introduced for consideration.

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley was pronounced "anti-union" in another proposed resolution. This resolution was sponsored by 17 labor leaders, among them E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston and vicinity.

The first resolution adopted today will impose an assessment of one cent a month on union members affiliated with the Federation for the purpose of financing its campaign for a State fund for workmen's compensation for injuries received while at work.

More than 10,000 names were filed later today at the State House to insure placing the issue on the 1942 ballot. The assessment will run 14 months.

Lord Marley Speaks

Consideration of the balance of the resolutions begins tomorrow.

Lord Marley, a spokesman for the British labor movement who is working with the American Committee to Aid British Labor headed by Matthew Woll of New York, told the convention today that strikes and lockouts on war production had virtually vanished from Great Britain. He credited this to demand of the people rather than to action by the Government.

Disputes in vital industry, he said, were referred to arbitration.

Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator of the WPA, reported that white collar workers and women were being left outside by defense industry and that the WPA had started classes to train such workers to qualify them for industrial jobs.

On price fixing, establishment of a consumers' council by the Department of Public Safety was asked in one resolution, while a second one asked the convention to petition Gov. Saltonstall to establish a citizens' committee to function in co-operation with the Department of the Necessities of Life, to stop profiteering. Massachusetts members of Congress were also besought to enact laws aiding control of prices and necessities.

City Pay Rise?

A third resolution called for the Mayor of Boston to make provision in the 1942 budget for giving all city employees an increase of at least 10 per cent in pay to offset the rising prices.

On aid to Britain, one of the outstanding resolutions proposed that

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Capture of 895,000 Russians Is Claimed in German Drive; Roosevelt-Churchill in Parley?

International

America's Protective Hand Extends Over Greenland

United States Navy patrol boats and a Navy oil tanker are shown tied up amid the ice cakes at the American base in Greenland established by the first U. S. forces to land there. Some of the soldiers who participated in the occupational operation are shown in the foreground at the rail of their transport.

Nazis also say 9,082 planes destroyed, but Moscow says lines still hold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The United States, it was learned today, has unfrozen millions of dollars worth of Soviet orders in this country and presumably the flow of American supplies to the fighting Russians already has begun.

Amounts and details were undisclosed on the grounds they were military secrets, but officials indicated they constituted an important beginning.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Aug. 6

German Field Headquarters, picturing Russian leadership as in a state of utter confusion, reported today in four much-heralded communiqués that the total captures for the campaign so far had been 895,000 Russians and the destruction or capture of 13,145 armored cars and tanks, 10,388 guns and 9,082 planes.

DNB, German official news service, said that the Russian fatalities in the Eastern war are estimated at 3,000,000.

These reports, which proclaimed the conclusion of the battle for Smolensk, were poured forth to a tensely expectant Nation at midday, and were hailed by Germans as a great triumph.

The High Command, however, was unable to announce that any additional cities had fallen into German hands and the Russians declared that they were resisting everywhere. All-night fighting, which had been in progress for the past few days of the latest German offensive, had ceased last night in all sections but that of Kholm, the Russians said.

Details of Campaign

The German communiqués were a long and detailed account of lunges through the Russian defense system at "three decisive points" — south of the Pripet marshes, in the Smolensk sector on the road to Moscow, and south of Lake Peipus below Leningrad. "Conscious of their superiority," said the communiqués, "the German armed forces are ready to begin on a new theater of war the fight which was initiated by a number of gigantic victories." No mention was made of where the new theater of war was to be.

Meanwhile a Russian communiqué said that the great German bid to encircle the Ukraine capital of Kiev from the north and south was meeting with vigorous resistance by Soviet troops for the fifth day continuously today, the Nazis losing heavily in men and material.

Lines Holding

The Red Army Lines were holding firmly in the central Smolensk sector before Moscow and along the Estonian border below Leningrad, the Soviets indicated.

Heavy fighting also was in progress in the Belaya Tserkov area, 50 miles south of the Ukraine capital.

The Russians declared officially that the Germans, sustaining heavy losses among their regulars, are throwing 16-year-old cadets and

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Hitler reports on campaign In East: Page 8.

Where Are Roosevelt and Churchill? Britain Warns Japan on Action in Siam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Washington watched big defense bills take their final hurdles here today.

Washington speculated, too, on the whereabouts of President Roosevelt, let alone Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Persistent reports had it that the two men, alone with Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and the Lease-Lend Administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, were holding a secret rendezvous at some point reachable by plane from Britain and the President's yacht. Whatever its origin, the rumor drew encouragement from the unusual secrecy surrounding President Roosevelt's cruise in northern waters aboard the Potomac.

[Speculation was further increased by an Associated Press dispatch, passed through the censorship in London saying American and British co-operation in the Far East might be settled this week in "exalted quarters." The reference was not explained but was inevitably read in connection with reports of a Churchill-Roosevelt meeting.]

Washington also heard with interest that postwar reconstruction problems have already been the subject of exploratory exchanges between the United States and Great Britain.

And finally, Washington had time to wonder about the present position of the Republican Party, not to mention its postwar position.

As to the defense measures, the House finally approved the legislation already adopted by the Senate giving the President broad powers, until June 30, 1943, to seize, if necessary, private property required for the national defense. The vote was 241 to 136. Republicans voted almost solidly against the bill, which has been completely re-written.

Draft Compromise Opposed

At the same time on another front Majority Leader Barkley in the Senate opposed a proposed 24-month draft limit "compromise" offered by Republican Senator Burton, after the Chamber yesterday defeated 50 to 27, an 18-month limit plan offered by Republican Senator Taft, both of Ohio. The Taft proposal was opposed by 42 out of 55 Democrats, but Republicans favored it, 13 to 8. In addition one Progressive voted for it.

Besides these two major events, among other defense news it was reported that gas ration cards for the Eastern seaboard had been drawn up and printed while Price Administrator Leon Henderson in testimony reiterated solemn warning that the Nation stands on the brink of inflation.

Telephones Kept Busy

While these practical matters were under consideration, Washington had a good old-fashioned orgy of rumors and speculation over the report of a meeting by Churchill and Roosevelt on the latter's cruise.

It developed into one of the most extraordinary journalistic situations in years. Telephone bells at the White House, State, War and Navy Departments were kept ringing all day. There was no confirmation and there was no denial of the news. But the heads

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Atlantic Rendezvous?

If Roosevelt and Churchill are meeting, this is possible place of talks. Campbello Island, mouth of the St. Lawrence, and tip of Greenland indicated.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed to the House of Commons today that Japan has been warned that its intervention in Thailand would "give rise to a most serious situation between Great Britain and Japan."

Making his statement in a war review in which he and Maj. Clement Attlee, Government leader in Commons, substituted for the absent Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Mr. Eden said Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie had warned the Japanese Foreign Minister on July 31 of the danger of intervention in Thailand.

He said the British Government had noted that the Japanese press was using the same kind of language regarding Thailand as it had employed before demands were made for bases in Indo-China.

The Ambassador had drawn the Japanese Foreign Minister's attention to this campaign, which has charged that British military preparations are a threat to Japanese interests and that Thailand should come to an understanding with Japan, Mr. Eden said.

Serious Situation Cited

"Our Ambassador pointed out that this kind of thing could only mean that some one in authority in Japan is endeavoring to manufacture a case for Japanese intervention in Thai territory.

"He added that if a step of this kind is taken, coming on top of recent action in Indo-China, it must inevitably give rise to the most serious situation between Great Britain and Japan."

Mr. Eden prefaced his disclosure with the statement that "anything which threatened the integrity or

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Plants Lead Worm in Hose Race

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Before you are tempted to lay away an extra dozen pairs of silk hose, ladies, consider the streamlined cotton hose styles the United States Bureau of Home Economics has ready for the market.

The 1941 cotton stocking is a far cry from the coarse, ill-fitting affair women wore back at the time of the last war.

It has shape, elasticity and sheen. It comes in gossamer webs for evening and in heavy ribs for sports. It has run a gauntlet of laboratory tests for durability.

The Bureau of Home Economics has spent $90,000 in the last three years experimenting with cotton stockings, not because it foresaw a ban on Japanese silk, but because Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, happened to ask one day during an appropriation hearing why the Bureau didn't do something to get American women wearing cotton stockings again to reduce the cotton surplus.

The Bureau hired David H. Young, an experienced hosiery designer who had won a reputation making the first dull-finish silk hose. Mr. Young set to work from the thread up and today has about 150 designs ready for release to the trade.

Acceptance of cotton hose has been slow. Only three companies have begun producing along 10 of Mr. Young's patterns and one of them caters especially to nurses and other persons demanding a white hose that will remain white.

Last week a new day dawned for Mr. Young and his cotton hose. With the silk supply practically exhausted and the rayon and nylon industries unable to expand their capacities sufficiently to fill civilian requirements, home economics officials are looking for a cotton hose boom.

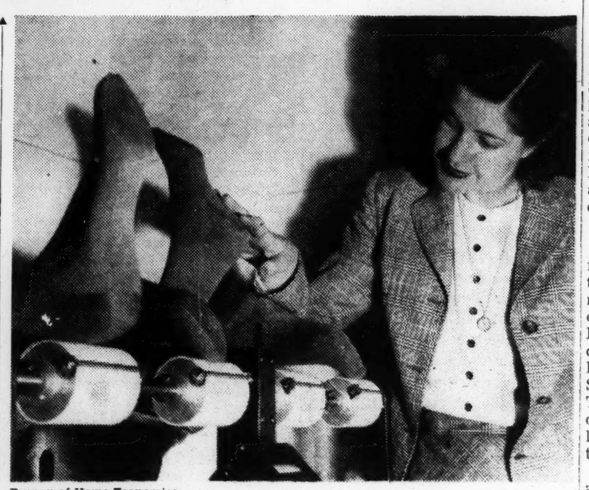
Surveys show that 89 per cent of the full fashioned silk stocking knitting machines in the United States could be immediately converted to the use of cotton.

As for materials, Bureau officials feel quite sure that the South could furnish immediately the 300,000 bales of long-staple cotton best suited for hosiery. In the rush to get manufacture under way, they agree, all of the stockings might not be made of carefully-treated smooth and glossy yarns that Mr. Young has developed, but the quality would improve in time.

In addition to women's hosiery the Bureau's technicians have developed three designs for men's socks.

As for prices? One manufacturer sells the cotton hose he is making from the Bureau's pattern for 79 cents. Fancier weaves would probably run higher. Durability is higher than silk—a fact to be taken into consideration when computing price.

Hosiery rush tapers off in Boston stores: Page 2.



Bureau of Home Economics

Time Marches On

Heel and toe stocking testing machine in U. S. Bureau of Home Economics tells just what the wear on heel and toe in women's full-fashioned cotton hose will be.

U. S. Support for Thailand In Resisting Japan Hinted

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—American support of Thailand's resistance to Japanese pressure was seen here today as Secretary of State Cordell Hull did not deny that representations had already been made to the Government at Bangkok but refused to elaborate on their nature.

Asked if it were not probable that further American action against Japan would be taken following Japanese aggression in Thailand, just as it was after the Japanese occupation of French Indo-Chine, Mr. Hull said that the United States is feeling increasing concern over developments in that part of the world.

The Secretary's words confirmed the belief here that continued Japanese pressure and encroachment upon Thailand are bringing the United tSates and Great Britain close to the time when they must decide when, when and how they are to end decisively further Japanese aggression in the Far East.

In view of the apparent failure of Anglo-Washington economic and fiscal measures to curb Japan's expansionist plans, officials here are increasingly convinced that force or at least a show of force is all that can save western possessions in East-Asia.

As seen here, the question now is how far and how boldly Washington and London have decided to act militarily and navally, if all other recourses fail.

Forces Are Ready

Indications that both Britain and the United States are ready for a full-dress showdown with Japan are reaching Washington from across the Pacific. Although air, land, and sea preparations are necessarily military secrets, enough is known of current shifts in Anglo-American defensive and offensive power to lead to the belief that extensive forces are being readied for action.

Furthermore, the continued reports that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have met or are meeting are connected here with the necessity for establishing and maintaining absolute Anglo-American unity so far

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

More American warships to Australia? Thailand looks to U. S.: Page 7.

Coast Guard Planes Scan New England Coast in Search for Foreign Peril

Traffic Circle Is Started To End Fenway 'Bottleneck'

Construction started today on the new $337,000 traffic circle to untangle traffic at the intersection of Boylston Street, Brookline Avenue, and the Fens boulevards near the Sears Roebuck building in Boston's Back Bay.

Sixty-four men were on the job this morning with the schedule calling for assignment of 200 men to keep the work going day and night in an effort to finish the project this autumn.

Construction involves bridging Muddy River and paving fringes of park and private properties near present roadways. This work is to be completed before the present paving is torn up in order to interfere with traffic as little as possible, Park Commissioner William P Long stated.

The project, long sought by Mr Long to end one of the City's worst traffic bottlenecks, is being carried out as a Work Projects Administration Project. It was originally to have been completed prior to the opening of this year's baseball season, when traffic is heaviest, but was delayed by the necessity of taking certain property by eminent domain.

Of the $337,000 required for the job, $216,000 is to be furnished by the Federal Government and $121,000 by the City of Boston. A second traffic circle, to be started later at the junction of Louis Pasteur Avenue and Park Drive, is part of the whole project.

Rush to Buy Silk Hose Eases According to Boston Stores

A marked let-up in the rush on hosiery counters was reported today by Boston department stores. Whether it was because most of the women who were concerned over the silk stocking shortage had laid in their supplies or because they had begun to see it as a patriotic duty to restrain their enthusiasm for stocking up, store officials did not venture to guess.

At one store, the comment was made that already too much publicity had been given to the run on stockings.

Girls at Boston University summer school who were questioned as to what they would do in the face of a shortage of silk stockings and nylons, saw a stockingless summer as the immediate solution, with cotton knee socks or long lisle hose as an acceptable winter substitute. One Canadian girl suggested ski slacks as a practical winter style for a silk stockingless era.

A dispatch from Pittsfield, Mass., states that manufacturing operations of the A. H. Rice & Company silk mill in that city will not be curtailed for the time being at least by the order of the Office of Production Management to stop all silk goods manufacture for civilian consumption.

William T. Rice, President and Treasurer of the company, which employs about 200, explained that the mill is occupied to a large extent with Government orders for national defense. The production consists of parachute cords and various other cords and threads for ordnance supplies.

Besides its silk output, the company has been producing quantities of goods made from synthetic silk, particularly nylon, and this end of the manufacture is expected to grow. [Page 1.]

By a Staff Photographer

Happy on the Esplanade

Top: A few of the colorfully dressed children and accompanying older folk who listened to the first in a series of recorded children's concerts on the Charles River Esplanade.

Bottom: Marcia Beal, Madelyn Bannister, Helen Roake, and Kay Mahoney were four of the Edna Swift dancers who illustrated American dance music with a variety of group presentations.

Boston Children Hear Music Beside the Sparkling Charles

With green and yellow sailboats scuttling across the river in the background, some 400 small children and nearly as many mothers, grandmothers, and big sisters, listened attentively today on the Charles River Esplanade to the first in a series of four children's concerts of recorded American music.

There was a cloudless sky and a cool river breeze as the youngsters in colorful play suits, pigtails, socks, and sneakers squatted or stretched out on the grass before the Hatch Memorial Shell to hear the concert.

Now and then they stood up to join whole heartedly in community songs. They showed interest in the explanations of musical background offered over the loud speaker system by Helen S. Leavitt of the Wheelock School, Co-director. And they applauded with real enthusiasm the dances staged by a group of young performers under Edna Swift.

Three More Concerts to Come

It was the sort of occasion of which Boston is proud—given voluntarily and quite gratis by Miss Leavitt and Warren S. Freeman of Belmont for the enjoyment and education of Hub children. Three more such concerts will be held Aug. 13, 20, and 27.

Today was devoted to music of the United States—early folk tunes, dances, patriotic songs; and serious orchestral composition by MacDonald, Gershwin, MacDowell. Other days will feature Canadian and South American music.

The children enjoyed it. Perhaps their attention wandered a bit when the Boston Pops Orchestra with Jésus Maria Sanroma played a part of the MacDowell piano concerto, but that was for the older folk; and the youngsters enjoyed "Pop Goes the Weasel," Cailliet's arrangement, and the Stephen Foster songs.

They Were All There

You could glance over the crowd and see all sorts of little folk—here a little negro lass with a handbag of many colored beads across her dusky arm, and a pink ribbon in her black, curly hair; here a Little Lord Fauntleroy in a new gray suit coat which extended down almost to the hem of his abbreviated, cream-colored shorts; there a girl in platinum blonde pigtails, low-cut playsuit, and deeply tanned bare legs.

There were all ages, too. Little Miss Camille Brissen, one of the youngest—just 1½—sat happily in a baby carriage munching a banana. She didn't know just what all the fuss was about, but the sounds sounded good, and she grinned and took another bite. Jean Galante, 12, and Joan Regan, "almost 9," were taking care of her for the morning.

Very Informal and Happy

It was as informal as a picnic on Farmer Brown's back lawn, and as light and happy and joyful as the racing sailboats that paraded their colored mains'ls back and forth on the river behind. Some of the skippers, sailing in a circle, or hanging in irons, listened to the music with the audience.

Miss Leavitt and Mr. Freeman were equally informal. A symphony is "nothing to be afraid of" . . . little anecdotes about composers, or stories behind an orchestration . . . jolly fun with community singing: "one finger for the words, two fingers and you go 'la la,' three fingers and you whistle" . . . all this kept the kiddies chuckling and convinced that good music was a pretty happy thing to know about and something to be studied when you get older.

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Patrol Checks Identity of Every Ship

Reporter Pat McGrady, of the Associated Press Special News Service, spent three days with the United States Coast Guard aerial neutrality patrol off important North Atlantic ports. He tells here some of his observations.

The big seaplane droned over lonely Nantucket lightship which has become a busy corner in international commerce.

On two previous flights with the Coast Guard's neutrality patrol we had flown over the ship, which lights the way from blacked-out Europe into the principal northern ports of the United States. Most patrols pass over this focal point of shipping, because strange surface and undersea craft had been observed there.

"Busy little beacon," said the flight engineer, who had come forward from his compartment to stand in the door of the cockpit.

He pointed to two inbound freighters directly beneath us—gray against the white wake they had churned up.

We went down and looked over the ships—one Yugoslavian and one British. They were bound for Boston.

Watch for Submarines

Here patrol pilots examine the waters closely for evidence of submarines.

Besides regular neutrality patrols, which describe huge triangles from Salem, Mass., up off the Nova Scotia Coast and back, the Salem Air Station frequently is called upon for short patrols—to cover the arrival and departure of convoys or to escort battered British war ships and merchantmen into a safe harbor.

"We don't ask details of these assignments," explained Lieut. E. E. Fahey, Commander of the Salem Air Station. "We are merely told to patrol a certain area. We do, making sure that no suspicious ships escape us."

A convoy had left the night before.

It had crept through the darkness beyond Nantucket. The path before it was patrolled by Coast Guard cutters and Navy craft. We could find no suspicious vessels lurking in its wake.

To the north and east of Nantucket, little fishing craft are spotted at irregular intervals. We came down upon them, and they waved. The Coast Guard men in the plane sometimes waved back.

Not infrequently the Coast Guard renders assistance of one sort or another to fishermen. Now the fishermen are able to repay the favor. They report things that may be of interest to the neutrality patrol—things like hidden hoses that pass from the tanks of a coastwise ship into the tanks of a mysterious vessels that loiters off shipping lanes and steers clear of patrol boats.

Little Shipping Seen

Between Boston and the Nova Scotia Coast there was little shipping. For more than a hundred miles at a stretch the plane encountered not even a fishing boat.

Four times during five hours over the open sea, away from all coasts, ships were spotted. Two were American tankers; two were battered foreign freighters.

Coming down low over one of the freighters, we saw the crew scurry to two cannon on the after deck. They recognized the plane and relaxed.

As we passed, the decks became alive with men—officers, deck hands who held aloft chipping hammers and paint brushes, and shirtless members of the black gang—and they waved enthusiastic greetings.

The crew of the other freighter made no effort to get to their guns. They—like all crews—welcomed the plane by waving whatever was handy.

Off the New Hampshire Coast, we sighted an American submarine and tender. Flying low, we could see that the tender had lines aboard the submarine.

Warships Speed On

Flying through a fine mist between Boston and New York on the third day of the patrol, a large black warship loomed off the port bow.

The pilot, Lieut. William Durham, swung left and dived down to an altitude of about 70 feet. Scarcely had the ship been identified as American than other businesslike battlewagons began to appear. All were speeding in a certain direction, and one left behind it a long black smokescreen. Their business was theirs—not ours.

Again we were over shipping lanes to New York. A profusion of craft appeared—coastwise steamships, weary, war-worn vessels from the other side of the ocean, small pleasure craft.

We sat down at Floyd Bennett Field, New York, the Coast Guard air station we had left several days earlier. A boat picked up officers and crew and we went ashore.

The flight had been an eye-opener on the activities of the Coast Guard, which still carries on all its peacetime functions of rescuing persons at sea, keeping shipping lanes free of abandoned derelicts, policing regattas, apprehending smugglers, enforcing customs and navigation laws, preserving game and fish along the coasts, relieving areas stricken by flood and other calamities. Atlantic ice patrol, maintaining light buoys and beacons, and a hundred other odd jobs.

Added Responsibilities

Besides these, new responsibilities have been added by the international situation.

Explosives now are escorted by the Coast Guard in all harbors; Army transports are manned by expert Coast Guard seamen; Navy men are trained by Coast Guardsmen in the handling of landing boats and recently the Navy has taken over many of these men.

The Coast Guard also protects waterfront industrial centers from sabotage and co-operates with other military and civic bodies for all types of emergency service.

Canning of More Vegetables Is Urged as Defense Measure

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

Vegetables for Defense—Connecticut women were urged today to grow, buy, and can more vegetables in the interest of national defense.

In a letter sent to women's organizations throughout the State, Mrs. Dorothy S. Bowles, member of the State Defense Council in charge of Women's Activities, said: "We must lose no time in canning our surplus vegetables and fruits for future use. While English housewives search market after market in vain for fresh vegetables, and pay a dollar for a handful of snap beans when they are able to find some, we Connecticut women may choose during August from a dozen fresh vegetables in almost unlimited quantities.

Each letter was accompanied by a chart prepared by the Connecticut Department of Agriculture showing the best time to buy certain fresh fruits and vegetables during the current year.

"Connecticut women who have their own gardens can greatly contribute to their state defense by canning surplus produce for their families. If you have more than you can use in your own home, see if this surplus could be used by your local welfare agencies or for school lunch projects next winter," Mrs. Bowles said.

Ambassador's Son Leaves—Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the former United States Ambassador to Great Britain was on his way to Jacksonville, Fla., today to begin advanced training in the Army Air Corps. He made his test solo flight yesterday at the Squantum Naval Station, thus completing his preliminary course, and left last night for Florida.

Wilby on Inspection Tour—Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby left the Army Base, South Boston, today on an inspection trip to the Long Island Harbor Defenses. He was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. T. J. Sand. The General motored to New London where he left by boat for Forts Michie and H. G. Wright. He also expected to visit three CCC Camps en route.

McNair at Edwards—Lieut. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, chief Army training officer, is expected to witness 26th Division maneuvers on Cape Cod tomorrow and Friday, officials of the Division announced. General McNair, accompanied by six other officers, will fly to the Cape tomorrow and will go immediately to the maneuver area in the Middleboro-Carver section. Other command posts in the area will be visited by the party.

Big Maneuvers Soon—According to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Moore, Division personnel officer, the Yankee Division will leave Camp Edwards on Aug. 18 for extensive maneuvers in the Fort Devens area before going south in the full war games. The maneuvers will extend through Sept. 12 and will be followed by a furlough for the men before they head south, probably on Sept. 25.

Price Fixing Seen As Major Issue By State Labor

Continued from Page 1

"this convention urge and will support whatever action is deemed necessary by the Administration to make sure that American aid reaches our heroic English brothers, and that this convention pledge itself to the moral unity demanded by an unlimited national emergency."

This resolution was offered by Harry P. Grages, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Central Labor Union, the City Federation of the American Federation of Labor.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Moving pictures depicting the war effort of all ages and classes of British people sponsored by the Massachusetts School and College division of the British War Relief Society, Inc. In addition to these films there will be addresses given by authorities on the international situation. Among the speakers will be Hans Kohn, Professor of History at Smith College. At the Geographic Exploration Building, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 7:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Free Public Lecture, "The Other American Republics and the World Crises," by Dr. Enrique S. de Lozada, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Williams College. New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 8 p. m.

Barber Shop Quartet Championships sponsored by the WPA department of recreation. Included in the evening program will be an all-request variety show. At the Fens Stadium, Park Drive, 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Hall of the Museum staff will discuss, "Jewelry of India." At 11 a. m.

Concert at the Parkman Bandstand. John Jacobson will conduct the Boston WPA Band in a noonday concert. Boston Common, 12 noon.

Summer School Regatta Trials. Weld Boat Club at the Lars Anderson Bridge, 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

$33,000 Back Pay For 750 Workers

Back wages totaling more than $33,000 have been paid to 750 employees of 24 different companies following investigation by Federal wage-hour agents, it was announced today by Robert P. Dolan, Acting Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division in New England.

The $33,000 represents the difference between wages and overtime actually received by employees, and what they should have received under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It was pointed out the concerns made restitution without necessity of court action. Voluntary co-operation is sought by the Division instead of legislation wherever possible, it was explained.

Four of the companies are in Maine, three in Rhode Island, 16 in Massachusetts and one in Vermont.

Drives Slowly, Loses License

Hundreds of soldiers stationed at military camps in Massachusetts have lost their driving licenses for speeding, but today one soldier lost his driving privileges for driving too slowly.

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, took away the license of Otto Reiss, of the 26th Ordnance Company, Camp Edwards, for slow driving.

"Apparently the soldiers are beginning to slow down," the Registrar asserted, "and I am glad they are conserving gasoline; but in doing so they must obey the law which requires them to stay on the right side of the road."

Mr. Goodwin explained that Private Reiss, while traveling at a very low rate of speed, prevented others from passing by remaining in the center of the road. He refused to go to the right side of the highway upon orders from a Bourne police officer.

Fall River Plant For Tank Linings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Firestone Rubber & Latex Products Co. of this city, a million dollar subsidiary of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, is now organizing a working force to begin the manufacture of gasoline tank linings which are essential as airplane equipment in wartime.

The linings are self-sealing in the event that the tanks become perforated from machine-gun bullets.

Production has not yet started, as the training of the workers requires considerable time. When the training period is completed, it is expected that work on the defense project will be rushed forward.

Similar work is being done in the recently reopened plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, at New Bedford.

Tests for Drivers Of Fire Engines

About 42 drivers of the Boston Fire Department will be tested for skill in piloting an automobile under emergency conditions Aug. 7 and 8 when they are given the skill tests required of contestants in the Ford Motor Company Good Drivers' League.

The tests are to take place on Avenue Louis Pasteur in the Back Bay, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. The bright-red chief's cars are to be used, with three drivers being tested at a time. Each test takes slightly over an hour.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; temperatures about the same as last night with the lowest in the middle 60's; Thursday fair, temperatures not much different from today; gentle variable winds.

All New England except Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; no decided changes in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday fair but with some afternoon cloudiness; slightly warmer in north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly northerly; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate northeast winds over central and north portion, moderate shifting winds over extreme south portion becoming northeast Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	87	New Orleans	77	92
Chicago	70	85	New York	74	92
Denver	66	75	Norfolk	76	92
Kansas City	70	84	Philadelphia	72	92
Los Angeles	63	76	San Francisco	55	63
Miami	77	92	Washington	75	92
Minneapolis	68	91			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 6, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:33 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Thursday, 12:06 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:28 p. m.

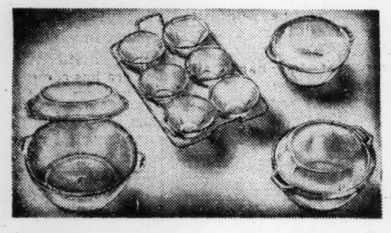
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. Wednesday —for the sale of home appliances, furniture, rugs, radios, pianos. Please use Annex doors on Chauncy Street.

SALE! 3 Days Only!

IT'S SMART TO BUY NOW!

For this Sale—this 12-piece set PYREX GLASS oven-refrigerator ware will be included with the J-M Six Plus at no extra charge.



Buy J-M and save!

J-M *Six—Plus* REFRIGERATOR
6½ CU. FT. CAPACITY

$114.95

Compare it to others at $40 more!

- EXTRA SHELF SPACE—⅓ more usable shelf space than the average 6 cu. ft. refrigerator! Note: 4 shelves plus "tilt shelf" beside freezer.
- VEGETABLE FRESHENER—Built-in drawer type!
- RETRIEVER SHELF—Slides within itself to allow for bulky foods on the shelf below.
- CONCEALED LIGHTING.
- STORAGE BIN in the base.
- ALL-STEEL CABINET.
- MAKES 98 ICE CUBES

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW
CSM 8-6-41
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY, M. O. Dept., Boston
Please send me further information on J-M Refrigerators at $114.95
NAME.....
STREET.....
CITY..... STATE.....

JORDAN'S 5-YEAR WARRANTY: If within 5 years the oil-cooled sealed mechanism fails it will be replaced immediately at no cost to you.

JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR ANNEX

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

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CLEARANCE SALE

★Discontinued Models
Drastically Reduced
not all sizes in every style

UNITED CORSET SHOPS CORP.
300 Boylston Street, Boston KEN 6655
57 Central St., Wellesley WELlesley 1264

Indians Natural Allies of Democracy

In today's article, our correspondent relates that he found Indians constituting the main racial element all the way from the Rio Grande through Nicaragua. In large areas they still preserve racial purity. Millions still continue to speak native languages. Indians do most of the heavy work. In Mexico they furnish the social dynamic.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Third in a series of 30 articles

MEXICO, D. F.—Between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal live 27,000,000 persons, of whom most are Indians, either mixed or of pure blood. Much of the civilization and culture here is Indian. The faces of most of the people have been cast in Indian molds. Most of the work is done by Indians, much of the dynamic comes from Indians.

In the Capital of Nicaragua, I stayed at a small hotel, owned and run by a rather portly and very kindly Nicaraguan who once had lived in Pittsburgh and knows English. Among the many questions I asked him was: "What proportion of the Nicaraguans are Indians?"

"We're all Indians," he said. He was glad to identify himself with the "indigenos."

What he said was largely true, but, outside of Guatemala, the race is mixed. As a rule, the "ladinos" or "mestizos" (half-breeds) predominate.

Not untypical of the people in the lands south of the Rio Grande was an intelligent, earnest, young woman educator I met in Salvador. She was a native of Panama. Her grandfather was an English "pirate." The only home this sea rover had was in the islands off Colombia, and there he married a native woman, presumably of Negro extraction. A son from that union married the daughter of a Jew, whose wife was a native woman of Spanish-Indian origin. So the granddaughter, whom I met, was of English-Indian-Jewish-Negro-Spanish extraction. Her skin was white, her mother tongue English, her nationality Panamanian, her religion Protestant, her passport from the U. S. A.

Blue-eyed Baby

In the Mexican city of Oaxaca, the brown-eyed, black-haired daughter of the proprietor of a restaurant knew some English, and, as I was eating dinner, kindly told me about her city. She considered her family Spanish. With her was a small girl, also dark. "She is my sister," the Señorita said, and added: "I have another one still smaller." She held out her hands about two feet apart to show me how small the baby was.

Then impulsively she exclaimed, "I'll get her and show her to you." She hurried into a room opening off the restaurant and came back with a blue-eyed baby. "Isn't she pretty and white?" the young woman said. "She's grandfather's baby, he, too, was white."

She took the baby back, soon after which the Señorita's parents appeared. They were both very dark, perhaps from Indian ancestors.

In Guatemala City I had a long talk with an intelligent German-speaking photographer bearing a German name. He said he was half Indian. There are many thousands of Central Americans of mixed German-Indian origin. One finds natives who resemble Japanese, and a tourist sometimes is puzzled to know whether the persons beside him are Mexicans or Chinese. Indians, Japanese, and Chinese intermingle easily.

However, in spite of the mixed racial composition of the peoples south of the Rio Grande, the chief strain is Indian. The conquistadors never constituted more than a tiny minority. They were merely the political masters and feudal lords. Besides, most of them were men. The native stock remained essentially Indian in most places. The number of Spaniards still left of pure origin is very limited, indeed, in most countries, not more than 2 per cent, it is said.

Exploited Group

There is no rigid racial line between the various groups. An Indian is not excluded from high social, political, or military positions, at least in theory. But, in reality, he is the underprivileged. The word, "Indian," in practice, means peon. It means "clod-hopper," "rube," "hayseed." The Indian is the butt of most jokes, the constant object of exploitation. He constitutes the vast mass of poorly paid, poorly fed, badly housed, illiterate. Indian, in practice, is synonymous with the proletariat.

An Indian usually works for other people, often for 20 cents a day, or less. He takes the poor land, which the richest people don't consider worth exploiting. In certain countries he pays practically all the taxes. For centuries he was a slave or serf in his own land. Purveyors of superstitions prey upon him as in practically no other nation on earth.

He carries loads, greater than any other people that I have ever seen except the Ethiopians. An Indian trots for days up and down hills with loads weighing scores of pounds on his back, held by a broad strap tugging against his forehead. An Indian carries more than a donkey can. Donkeys absolutely refuse to do what Indians do.

I saw an elderly Indian in Guatemala City transporting an enormous sack of grain in a harness arrangement that passed over his forehead. He stopped before a splendid mounted statue of a great Guatemalan liberator, and letting his burden rest on the base of the monument, slipped out of the harness to rest.

I went over to him and asked if I could try to carry his burden, in order to test its weight. I put the harness over my forehead, but could not budge the load. Instead, I felt as though I were driving my head down between my shoulders. Then, with the harness over my shoulders, I managed to lift the sack, but didn't care to walk off with it. When I finished my experiment the Indian put on his harness and trudged away with the sack, suspended from his forehead.

Trot With Heavy Loads

On careful inquiry, I learned that Indians often carry 200 pounds and sometimes 250. I met them in many places, transporting every sort of load. They trot along in rain and shine. They ford rivers and cross very high ridges. They carry their merchandise as far as 50 miles to market. At night I saw them stretched out, silent and weary in the dark, reclining on mats, sheltered, if fortunate, by some porch roof. Their food was cold cornmeal pancakes, with pepper; perhaps a little cheese, maybe fruit, sometimes beans.

Of such persons are formed Mexico and Central American nations. These are "the people." They tend the corn, care for the coffee, gather most of the fruit, do the hard work on buildings, make the roads.

It is also Indian women who supply markets with provisions. They come early with their produce, carrying the invariable niño. All day long they sit at counters or squat on the floor, and the babies, when not on the mothers' backs, are in boxes under the counters. Late, the women trudge home to squalid huts, where they prepare provisions and wash clothes for another long day's work.

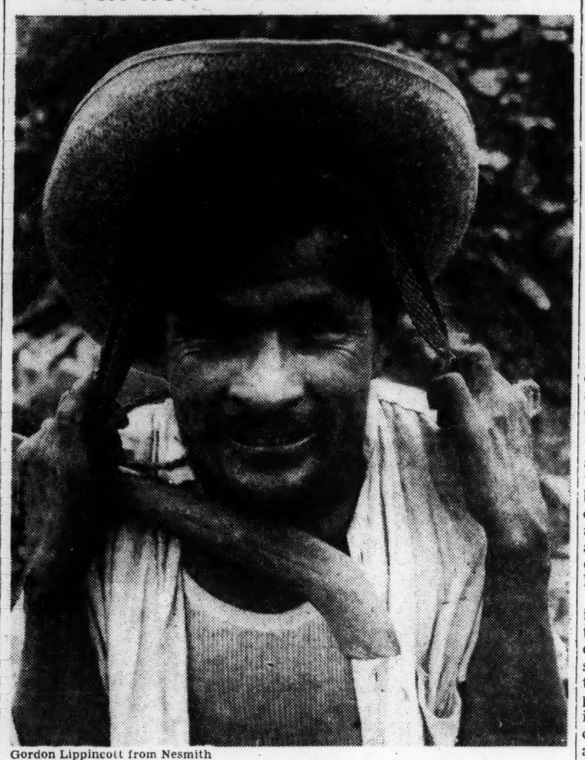
As one sojourns among these somewhat stolid, good-natured, very hardy people, he cannot but wonder whether they are naturally friends of ours or allies of Adolf Hitler, whether they tend toward absolutism or democracy. The answer seems to me very plain, and it is that all their traditions and all their traits place them on the side of democracy.

Oppose Regimentation

They are classical enemies of central regimentation and of one-man dictatorship. They are our natural allies and natural friends. By means of their astounding fortitude and heroic resistance through four long, hard centuries, they have resisted, survived, and partially overcome one of the world's worst tyrannies. Their aims are our aims.

They are moving with other Americans to the crossroads of history, and when freedom triumphs again, these brothers of ours may help show the way to a better form of co-operation and to a more balanced method of living.

Burden Bearer of South



Gordon Lippincott from Nesmith

Indian Carrier of Central America

Indian backs take the place of trucks in many countries south of the Rio Grande. With a harness over his head a carrier clambers up and down the steepest slopes all day long with a load ranging up to 200 pounds.

Whose Empire? Maas Asks U. S.

HONOLULU, Aug. 6 (AP)—Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, House Naval Affairs Committee member, on active duty as a Marine Corps colonel, said, "We are either going to be an empire or we are going to be part of somebody else's empire."

"We must face facts," he asserted in an address before Honolulu Rotarians in which he added Americans must be prepared to give at least 50 cents out of every dollar income to keep their country free.

"The destiny of America is to the West," he declared. "If we permit the United States and Great Britain to be driven out of the Pacific now, we are through. The United States will become a third-rate agricultural nation with peasantry as our outlook. Then it would take 150 years to raise the wage level even near comparison with our own standard of living.

"The United States retains possession of Hawaii for a sole reason, not for production of pineapples, but because this is a major base in the Pacific and the key to the Pacific is in Hawaii."

Mr. Maas mentioned the prospects of stiffer taxes in referring to the existing high rents in Honolulu. He predicted that Federal taxes soon would take 50 per cent of a person's income and that he would not be surprised if the tax reached 75 per cent.

Free Mail Urged For Men in Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House Post Office Subcommittee was urged to approve immediately legislation giving soldiers free mail privileges on the grounds it would improve the morale of the service men and their families.

The subcommittee, studying 13 bills to grant free mail for members of the armed forces, agreed to call officials of the Post Office, War, and Navy Departments for testimony.

Appealing for prompt approval, Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut, sponsor of the first free-mail measure, declared both the German and British armies had free mail service to boost morale at home and in the field.

He contended that the cost of the free service to soldiers in the American Army would be offset by increased mail from their family and friends.

Close Scrutiny of Contracts Urged as Money-Saving Move

'A Stitch in Time'
Third in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

Whether he realizes it or not, the average person signs dozens if not hundreds of contracts in the course of his experience. And he probably does it without knowing exactly what a contract is or what it involves in benefits and obligations.

A contract is an agreement between two or more parties, in which one promises to do or refrain from doing a thing, in consideration for which act or forbearance the other party, or each of the other parties, promises to do or refrain from doing some particular thing. The promise to do something, that is, to perform service or pay money, or to sell merchandise or land or other property, is more usual than the promise to refrain, but one is just as good a consideration for a contract as the other. One may agree not to erect a fence on his property or to open a grocery store in a given neighborhood or permit other than white persons to buy land in a given tract—all in return for payment or performance by the other party or parties to the contract.

Some Verbal

A contract must be mutual: there must be something yielded on each side. It must involve doing something one is not already legally bound to do. It must be free from fraud, honest mistake, or coercion. It cannot transgress established laws of city, state, or nation.

Certain classes of contracts may be verbal. Others, particularly those affecting land or involving a substantial amount of money, must be written to be enforceable. Partial performance of a verbal contract may make it binding, when otherwise it would not be. But it is wise to have all contracts of any importance, even between the best of friends, reduced to writing, whether they may legally be verbal or not. Too many errors or misunderstandings occur through word-of-mouth agreements, whereas the written contract does not depend on memory or clear enunciation of words.

The most essential single bit of advice that can be given is based on experience, often bitter and costly. It is to read carefully every contract before signing it. If any clause is in fine print, read it twice or with a magnifying glass! Or both! It may be perfectly harmless, but many a "joker" has been tucked away in fine print, and a joker in a contract is no joke to the signer!

The fine print in an order for a magazine may legally bind you to buy a set of books at 20 times the amount of the magazine subscription. The fine print in a contract to buy a washing machine may free the seller from any guarantee of its performance as represented. And so on, through a long list that could be given. Honest firms and individuals won't try to hide an important clause in fine print, but it's binding, all the same. And perfectly honest contracts often contain extremely important provisions in inconspicuous places, which it is desperately necessary for you to read and understand before writing your signature at the bottom.

Ask About Them

Before signing any contract, be sure that it is entirely clear and understandable. If there are clauses you don't understand, ask about them. If they are important provisions, don't rely on a stranger's explanation of them. If there is any doubt about any of the terms or about the advisability of binding yourself in certain respects, consult an attorney or a business man experienced along the lines of the contract. Moreover, be sure that it contains all the details which are intended to govern the transaction. Nothing should be left to inference or to subsequent agreement.

Keep a copy of every agreement you sign. No honest firm or individual will object to giving you a copy. This is notably important as a protection against dishonest persons, who may alter the contract by filling in blanks to suit themselves. They may change the amounts of payments or the times at which installments become due. Or they may erase certain vital typewritten words and substitute others. Without your genuine copy, you may have a hard time proving what the contract said when you signed it.

But even among good friends, keep a copy for reference. You'll possibly want to turn to it occasionally to refresh your memory, to make certain of the time and amount of payment, the kind of materials to be used, or some other detail. And then if the other copy is lost, you have your own. Be sure that your copy is signed by the other party. Then it will be the best possible evidence in case of misunderstanding or dispute, without your having to prove that the original of your copy was duly signed.

Legality Issue

A contract between private parties or firms does not ordinarily have to be in a technical form in order to be legal. It is not necessarily contained in a single document. An exchange of letters or telegrams is just as binding as a single paper, if it contains mutual promises and a definite agreement. A contract has been upheld in court which was written on the wall of a barn.

But certain kinds of contracts, particularly those relating to the sale or lease of land, usually need to be recorded in the office of the county recorder. This applies to land with or without buildings on it. And State laws usually require that before a document can be recorded, the parties signing it must acknowledge their signatures before a notary public or a judicial officer empowered to attest signatures.

However, a notary's signature and seal are usually not necessary to the validity of the ordinary contract for the purchase of merchandise or one contracting for services. Nor need the signatures be witnessed. The signatures of witnesses or of a notary are simply one form of evidence to prove the execution of the contract. Commonly, the signature of the parties are sufficient.

Brazil Eases Restrictions On Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Taking a broad, charitable view of the hardships facing European refugees if forced to return to their former homes, Brazil plans to permit these unfortunates to remain within its hospitable borders for the duration of the war. A decree-law to this effect will soon be made public.

Under present immigration regulations, holders of temporary or tourist visas are prohibited from performing any gainful occupation during the period in which they are permitted to remain in the country. As the great majority of refugees arriving in Brazil enter under a temporary or tourist visa and as they have little or no money the face a dilemma. They cannot be deported, since their country of origin will not take them back and they cannot remain in Brazil as their permit has expired. And on top of it all they are not allowed to work.

The Brazilian Government facing the facts and not merely a theory of international rights has decided that under the circumstances the practical as well as the humanitarian solution is to permit such unfortunates to stay in the country for the duration of the war and at the same time to allow them to work and thus support themselves.

Under the existing laws a person temporarily or illegally in the country may be transferred to a permanent, legal status provided he can meet certain requirements and pay the fees which are moderately high. The new regulations will provide that these European refugees if they wish to change their irregular status may do so, after meeting the legal conditions, and may pay the fees in installments.

By these measures Brazil takes its place in the forefront of those nations who are really attempting to do something constructive towards alleviating the hardships of these innocent victims of totalitarians' ruthless disregard of human rights.

Objector Objects —So He's in Army

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP)—When the questionnaire of Clifford Merrill Thrush reached his draft board, he was classified, by request, as a conscientious objector and sent, June 27, to the Michigan work camp in the Manistee National Forest.

But he's in the Army now—and willingly. He was inducted yesterday and sent to Camp Grant, Ill.

Less than a month after he reached the camp, he wrote the draft board that he had changed his mind, because, he said, life was too dull at the camp.

Furthermore, the work at the camp "was just too hard, and they don't pay you at all."

Not only that, but objectors must pay for their keep, but Mr. Thrush said he never paid anything. He said the mission where he attended services, and whose pastor appeared before the draft board for him, must have paid his bill.

"I just never liked fighting very much," he explained, "and I told the draft board so, but I didn't know they'd send me to a camp like that. . . . Sure, I'd go to war if the Government said I had too, but that's not going to be necessary."

Three More Educators To Aid Defense Training

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, has appointed three additional members to a committee of engineering educators advising the Office of Education on policies relating to the training of defense workers by colleges and universities.

They are Homer L. Dodge, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Oklahoma; Clare E. Griffin, Dean of the School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, and N. W. Rakestraw, Professor of Chemistry, Brown University.

Actors Equity Association Names Vice-Presidents

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Cornelia Otis Skinner and Dudley Digges were elected second and fourth vice-presidents of Actors Equity Association yesterday to replace Florence Reed and Peggy Wood, who resigned last June when an insurgent group elected several councilors over the Union's regular ticket.

New Mexican Labor Era Dawns; To Right and Friendly to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Revival of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. R. O. M.), which had been virtually inactive for 12 years, was accomplished at the recent fifteenth convention of the organization. This revival, with accompanying governmental recognition, threatens the power of the radical Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.), and places the two rival labor leaders, Vicente Lombardo Toledano and Luis N. Morones, face to face in a coming struggle for power.

Four outstanding accomplishments were achieved at the C. R. O. M. convention. The first was the re-election of Luis N. Morones as General Secretary. Señor Morones was the "labor boss" of Mexico during the '20s, both as General Secretary of the Confederation and as Minister of Commerce and Industry under the presidency of Plutarco Elias Calles.

The second accomplishment was restoration of close bonds between the C. R. O. M. and the American Federation of Labor, which have been affiliated for 25 years. Matthew W. Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. of L., attended as a fraternal delegate, and Robert Haberman, who was formerly a strong link between the Mexican and United States labor groups, attended and spoke.

Friendship With U. S. A.

Third, was the definition of an international policy differing greatly from that of the C. T. M. This policy supports friendship with the United States whereas the C. T. M. attacks the Roosevelt Government as "Yankee Imperialists." The C. R. O. M. expressed solidarity with the Russian people but condemned the Stalin Government as a "dictatorship worse than that of Hitler or Mussolini." The C. T. M. by contrast is wholeheartedly behind Stalin and his Government.

The fourth and most important program adopted was for co-operation between the C. R. O. M. and the Avila Camacho Government. This was offered despite the fact that the Confederation backed General Almazan during the last elections. The explanation given was that "the Avila Camacho Government is generous and respectful of our organization."

The surprising new collaboration between the C. R. O. M. and the present regime was demonstrated by the address made to the convention by Señor Miguel Aleman, Minister of the Interior, who spoke in the name of the President. After delivering the personal greetings of Gen. Avila Camacho he made the highly significant statement that:

"The present Government is interested in all the problems of all the workers. It is its duty to give equal attention to all social groups and all genuine labor organizations. In doing this it calls for harmony between all Mexicans in these trying moments."

This announcement, received with jubilation, indicates that a new era has come in Mexican labor relations, in contrast to that followed by the Cardenas regime when the full weight of the Government was thrown behind the rival C. T. M. The "equal attention" promised by the Minister of the Interior means that the C. R. O. M., ignored by Cardenas, will have the recognition of the new Government and in turn will give General Camacho its support.

Matthew Woll's Remarks

That this policy will weaken the aggressive C. T. M. and strengthen the C. R. O. M. is conceded by authoritative spokesmen here. They furthermore make the point that it has been induced by the C. T. M.'s radical Leftist program which has been in conflict with the moderate path chosen by the Government since its inauguration in December, 1940.

In exchange for this equal treatment Señor Morones pledged the "undivided allegiance" of his Confederation to the present regime. He followed by attacking the Cardenas Administration as a complete failure, "although motivated by good intentions."

That this shift of Government prestige to a more conservative group may have far reaching consequences is generally accepted by observers here. It will restore to power remnants of the followers of former President Calles, whose recent return here has already restored strength to his powerful machine, undermined during the six year Cardenas regime.

Matthew Woll, speaking for the A. F. of L., praised the Roosevelt Government as one genuinely friendly to the labor movement. He attacked C. T. M. spokesmen who recently have protested against "Yankee imperialism." This attack, he declared, is a maneuver, dictated by Hitler, to divide the Spanish speaking labor organizations from the English speaking ones, to sow confusion and discontent throughout the continent.

"Only a continental confederation of labor can defend the workers' interests and democracy's conquests in the New World against totalitarian attack," said Mr. Woll. He followed by announcing that a convention would be called soon in Mexico City to promote the Pan-American Labor Confederation (C. O. P. A.) which was stated years ago by Samuel Gompers, with the collaboration of the C. R. O. M. This continental group will be opposed by Lombardo Toledano's Latin-American Confederation of Labor (C. T. A. L.).

Roman Urn of 50 A. D. Bought for $1 as Junk

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP)—Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, Bible scholar and translator of the New Testament into modern English, thought he was buying a copy of a Roman wine urn when he paid less than a dollar for a three-foot vase at a junk-yard.

Today Dr. David Moore Robinson, Johns Hopkins archaeologist, pronounced the vase genuine, and said it probably dated back to 50 A. D. He did not estimate its value.

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50,000 New England Insurance Workers Assured of Wage-Hour Standards

Major Companies Agree To Voluntary Compliance

An estimated 50,000 home office workers of insurance companies in New England were assured of Federal wage-hour law standards, including the 40-hour week, today when Robert P. Dolan, Acting Regional Wage-Hour Director for New England, announced that voluntary compliance programs have been agreed upon by a representative group of insurance companies.

Federal wage-hour standards call for a maximum week of 40 hours, with time-and-one-half for overtime, and a minimum wage for both men and women of $12 a week.

The insurance companies have contended—and still contend—that they are not bound by Federal wage-hour regulations because they are not engaged in interstate commerce. Although continuing to maintain this position, they have agreed to a program of voluntary co-operation, according to word received in Boston from Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, in Washington.

The Wage and Hour Division has held, on the other hand, that the insurance companies are engaged in interstate commerce, and that selling a service is commerce just as much as selling a commodity.

Voluntary co-operation of the insurance employers' groups with the Wage and Hour Division, however, appears to make any legal decision on this issue unnecessary at least for the present.

General Fleming's announcement, which assures wage-hour standards to an estimated 300,000 office workers of insurance companies in the United States, follows completion of a personnel classification study made by Federal agents to determine which employees of insurance companies are entitled to exemption from the law as executives, and which ones come under it.

Results of the classification are to be compiled in a "compliance manual" for use of the companies and of Federal agents who will conduct future inspections of the companies. The same information is to be made available to independent companies not represented in the co-operating groups.

Representing 90 per cent of the Nation's individual companies in negotiations for the compliance effort were:

The Association of Life Presidents, New York City, represented by Vincent P. Whitsmith, Manager and General Counsel; American Life Convention, Chicago, represented by Col. Charles B. Robbins, Manager and General Counsel; Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, New York City, represented by C. W. Fairchild, General Manager and Treasurer; Life Office Management Association, New York City, represented by Frank S. Rowland; Insurance Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn., represented by John Holcombe; National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Indianapolis, Ind., represented by Harry Cooper, Jr.; and Board of Fire Underwriters, represented by J. H. Doyle, General Counsel.

The American Mutual Alliance, composed of 100 mutual and fire insurance companies, has already informed General Fleming that its companies have begun their program of voluntary compliance with provisions of the law.

General Fleming also announced that a program similar to that being worked out with insurance companies has been inaugurated in conjunction with construction equipment dealers.

Intown Traffic Regulations Blamed for Gasoline Waste

The Automobile Legal Association today shifted the chief responsibility for gasoline conservation upon public officials controlling the facilitation of traffic and handling intown motorists, who are said to burn 30 to 50 per cent more "gas" than the driver on the open highway.

Instances of traffic regulation by the police, of ridiculous parking rules, and of traffic signals indiscriminately placed at the wrong locations were cited by William A. Thibodeau, General Manager of the Association, as discouraging individual motorists in their own efforts to conserve gasoline.

"Nothing is more irritating to the conscientious gasoline conserving motorist," Mr. Thibodeau said, "than the unnecessary stops he has to make at badly timed traffic lights or at signals that should not be operated at all during certain parts of the day."

Although the Association head was in agreement with the efforts to promote lower gasoline consumption through speed reductions, he said that too low speeds in certain communities where reasonably high speeds are requisite to clear away traffic jams can hinder gasoline conservation.

He pointed out that city traffic consumes at least 30 per cent more than open road traffic, due to stop and go action. Hence, he felt that the greatest amount of effort toward lowering gasoline usage should be made in the population centers where the consumption is heaviest.

Hence, he recommended attention to certain phases of traffic regulation, as follows:

Elimination of all poorly timed traffic lights and regulation of lights at intersections near factories and railroads to meet the changes in traffic volumes during the 24-hour periods.

After rush hours, many lights should be turned to flashing yellow to keep traffic on the move. An idling motor consumes a full gallon of gas in three hours and a half, according to the authorities. Hundreds of idling motors at one intersection can consume many gallons in an hour needlessly.

Unnecessary lights should be eliminated.

Unnecessary 25-mile-an-hour speed limits should be done away with, especially in such spots as the Topsfield section of the Newburyport Turnpike where houses are 200 feet apart and the slow speeds cause automobiles to pile up in long lines.

Turn off traffic signal lights when intersecting ways are under repair.

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Ready for International Get-Together

Upper left: Mrs. Arthur O. Choate of Pleasantville, N. Y., photographed with her two dogs, is Honorary Vice-President of the Girl Scouts of America and Chairman of the Juliette Low Memorial Committee which is providing part of the funds to bring Girl Guides from other countries to the Girl Scout Western Hemisphere Encampment, Aug. 11 to 25 at Camp Bonnie Brae, East Otis, Mass. Upper right: Barbara Kingston of Melrose, Mass., shown in her garden, will be one of the Massachusetts girls at the encampment and will show the others how to prepare a real New England boiled dinner. Lower left: Mrs. Arethusa F. G. Leigh-White, O. B. E., Director of the World Bureau of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides in London, who will be guest of honor at the Encampment. Lower right: Ruth Ann Rogers of North Brookfield, Mass., will exchange notes with the visiting girls on the study of arts and crafts.

Farley Plans 'Gas' Officer In Each Town

In order to organize effective local campaigns for gasoline conservation, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, today announced plans for appointment of gasoline conservation directors for each of the 351 towns and cities in the Commonwealth.

In a letter sent to all the communities, Mr. Farley asked for recommendations as to qualified men for these posts, stating that educational methods for bringing conservation would be a large part of the duty of the new directors.

To avoid embarrassments, he advised that the men recommended for appointment be not connected in any way with the fuel industry.

Repairs Speeded On Axis Tanker

Repairs to the sabotaged German tanker Pauline Friederich damaged by its crew to an estimated extent of about $250,000, are being rushed under auspices of the United States Maritime Commission.

The vessel was shifted from the Hodge Boiler Works to the Atlantic Works, East Boston, today, in order that the work might be expedited. Special castings were required for pumps, engine parts, and other equipment. Repairs have been under way since shortly after seizure of the vessel on March 30.

The New York office of the Commission sent a radio expert to the ship to restore the radio equipment to working condition. Several weeks are expected to be required before the vessel is ready for sea.

The only other Axis ship now in the Port of Boston is the Italian freighter Dino, tide up at East Boston. Estimates of the cost of overhauling and repairing the Dino for sea have been submitted to the Maritime Commission but no work has been done as yet.

Oil Marketers Named

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, has appointed two Massachusetts men to the District Marketing Committee of the Petroleum Industry for the East Coast District, which meets in New York, the office of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, announced today.

The appointees are Joseph White, President of the White Fuel Company, South Boston, and John W. Scott, President of Buckley & Scott Company, Watertown.

Girl Scouts and Girl Guides Ready for Hemisphere Camp

Girl Scouts and Girl Guides of the Western Hemisphere will exchange notes on the customs and crafts of their countries where they assemble Aug. 11 for a two-week encampment at Camp Bonnie Brae, near Springfield, Mass.

Barbara Kingston of Melrose, Mass., one of the Girl Scouts from this area who will attend, is prepared to show the foreign Girl Guides how to cook a real New England boiled dinner. Ruth Ann Rogers of North Brookfield, Mass., is anxious to describe to the other girls the training in all types of arts and crafts offered by the Worcester Art Museum.

The girls from the Latin-American countries who are already in the United States, will have similar interesting things to tell the North American girls; how the Girl Guide program is carried on in their countries and what they do in arts and crafts. Dolores Carmen Mediavilla, of Springfield, Mass., who is being sent to the encampment by her troop, speaks Spanish and has offered to act as interpreter for the girls who need her aid.

Women prominent in the affairs of the national Girl Scout organization are serving on committees which have in charge arrangements for the second Western Hemisphere encampment. Last year, when world conditions made it impossible for the Girl Scouts to hold their annual international meeting at Adelboden, Switzerland, they instituted the Western Hemisphere Encampment at Camp Andree Clark, near Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mrs. E. Swift Newton of Daylesford, Pa., is chairman of the Girl Scout International Committee which has been in charge of bringing the visiting representatives to this country for the encampment.

Serving with her are: Mrs. Arthur O. Choate of Pleasantville, N. Y.; Mrs. Lyman Delano of New York City; Mrs. Edith Thornton Cabot of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Walter Cavanagh, Kenosha, Wis.; Mrs. Clifford D. Perkins of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, Mass.; Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Norman P. Davis, Jr., of Chappaqua, N. Y. Corresponding committee members are: Mrs. William M. Chester of Milwaukee, Wis., and Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Bloomfield, N. J.

In addition to her work on the International Committee, Mrs. Choate is chairman of the Juliette Low Memorial Fund Committee which administers the funds that pay the expenses of the official delegates to the Western Hemisphere Encampment. Girl Scouts throughout the United States contribute pennies to the Fund, which is maintained in honor of the founder of Girl Scouting in this country and a tribute to her ideals in furthering international friendship and world peace.

Gilson Wins Approval As Maine School Head

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) — By unanimous vote, the Executive Council confirmed Gov. Sumner Sewall's choice of Harry V. Gilson, Pembroke, as Maine's new Education Commissioner to succeed Dr. Bertram E. Packard of Augusta, retired.

For several years Mr. Gilson was affiliated with the National Youth Administration.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 7
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Hemisphere Review.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:10 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Violin Duet by Bela Bartok; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. A talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m., 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Second and Third Acts of "Der Rosen Cavallier," by R. Strauss. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

New England Trade Scales All-Time Peak

New England business activity climbed to an all-time peak during June as the result of a cumulative total of more than $2,000,000,000 worth of defense contracts, the New England Council announced today.

The Council's index of general business activity stood at 131.9 per cent of estimated normal as compared with 129.3 per cent in May, and 94.7 per cent in June of last year.

Although June is a month in which most lines of business activity tend to ease off, employment in all industries was greater in that period than in May, the Council stated. Likewise, cotton spindle hours showed a gain in daily average over the May rate. Other principal industries, notably the metal and machinery trades, woolen and worsted mills, and shoe plants, all reported less than usual declines in operating rates during June.

No Money Orders To China, Japan

Postal regulations no longer permit issuance of money orders payable in China and Japan, Peter F. Tague, Boston Postmaster, said today.

Under executive orders, clerks and other postal employees are forbidden to make out international postal orders payable in either Japan or China, Mr. Tague said. The orders were issued in Washington by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Enforcement of the order is expected to halt the flow of a substantial amount of money from Boston's Chinese and Japanese residents to their former homelands.

The postal regulation follows the Government's policy in freezing Japanese and Chinese funds in this country. No money at all will be allowed to leave the United States for either of these nations for business purposes, postal officials said.

Application for permission to send money for emergency personal use in those countries may be made to the Treasury Department. The order forbidding the sending of money orders also applies to the American Express Company and other agencies transmitting international draft and money orders to Japan and China.

Popularity of Motor Boating Takes Jump This Year in N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 6—All previous registration records for inboard motor boats in New Hampshire have been shattered this year; the figures already are ahead of the 5,557 mark of last year. Registration of private boats, plus dealers' and commercial craft, this year exceeds the 6,000 mark. The records of the State Public Service Commission as to bodies of water on which registered boats are located show last year's figures exceeded this year on Lake Winnepesaukee, Winnisquam, Massabesic, Canobie, Monomenack, Big Island Pond, Mascoma, Connecticut, Highland, Cobbett's Pond, Country Pond, and the Merrimack River.

Manchester Housing

Construction of the 85-dwelling unit housing project for families of non-commissioned and civilian employees of the Army Air Base at Manchester is expected to get under way within a month. The first of the units is expected to be ready about the first of the year. Decision of the Federal Government to launch the project was based on surveys that indicate private housing construction in the City is not going ahead fast enough to meet anticipated demands of the defense area. The cost of the single family units, exclusive of land and public services, is expected to be about $3,000. The land under option for the project comprises about 20 acres which will mean extra large lots for the units. The site is between the business center of the city and the airport.

Owners Give Up Homes

A smaller percentage of occupants of dwelling units in New Hampshire owned their homes in 1940 than in 1930, according to the United States Bureau of the Census. In 1940 the census reported that 51.7 per cent of all occupied dwellings were occupied by owners. In 1930 the figure was 55 per cent. It is found that home ownership is the highest in the rural areas of the State where 84.7 per cent of the occupied dwellings are occupied by owners. This is a decrease from 89.5 per cent for 1930, and the percentage of owner-occupancy of urban dwellings dropped from 44.7 per cent in 1930 to 40.8 per cent in 1940. The survey also indicates that in 1940, 7.6 per cent of the vacant dwellings were either for sale or for rent and of the 158,044 dwellings recorded in the State, 132,936 were occupied. occupied.

Wood Flour Industry

The hurricane of 1938 brought about the establishment of a new industry for the City of Laconia, the Laconia Milling Company which has been providing considerable employment in processing the hurricane-felled timber. Now the Laconia Milling Company is resulting in the founding of still another new industry for Laconia. The Laconia Wood Flour Products Corporation has been founded and will operate 24 hours a day turning the white pine sawdust and shavings from the Milling Company into "wood flour" which will be used as a filler in linoleum and in plastics. Although the new firm will get a large portion of its raw material directly from the milling company through a conveyor system, it will also serve as an outlet for other supplies of sawdust and shavings in the area. Karl Hamm of Huntington, L. I., N. Y., as plastic research chemist, will serve as General Manager of the new concern.

Bay State Living 4.1 P. C. Higher

The cost of living in Massachusetts was 4.1 per cent higher last month than in July, 1940, and two thirds of 1 per cent more than in June, the State Division on the Necessaries of Life announced.

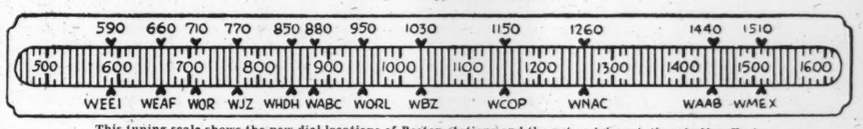
An increase of 2 per cent in food costs was noted over the previous month with all items except potatoes and onions rising in price. Meat jumped 3 per cent in July over June and 9.8 per cent over July, 1940.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

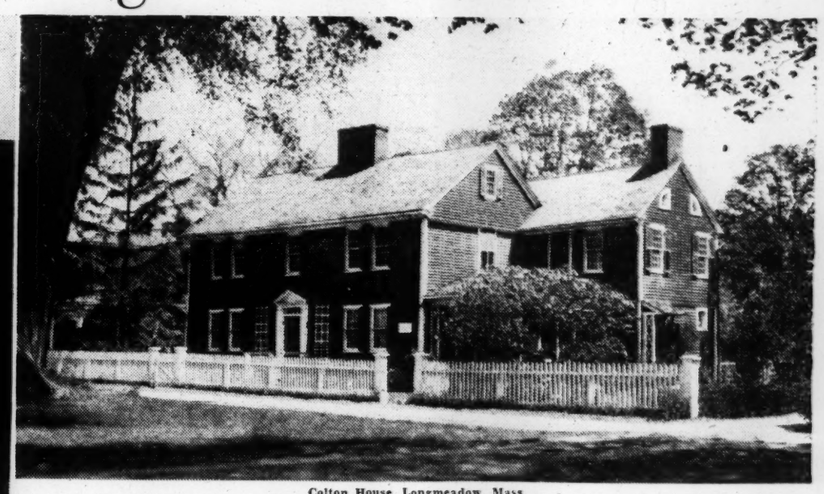
590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women...	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	First game, Red Sox-Yankees	Sports and music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Second baseball game:	Sports and music
3:45 Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.		
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-New	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Accent on Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Labor Salutes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Serenade	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-New	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Sports Digest; News	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"About Today": drama
7:15 Fredda Gibson, news	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	Midweek Function	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 comedy drama	Midweek Function	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Waltz Time
8:00 Grand Central Station	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15			Sports Interviews	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch	Farty: Louise Massey and the Westerners	Opening first U. S. Recreation Center	Defense Program
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis				"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 "Treasury Hour":	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Millons for Defense:	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	News Service	Album
9:30 speakers;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Defense in Action"	Pages From the Classical
9:45 orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	series	Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	orchestra and soloist	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Analysis of Propaganda	Dance Digest
11:30 Music"; Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Want"; recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Ton'o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00 Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Joan Adams, Listen Ladies	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-up" orchestra
9:45 Hymn Recital	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Shopping With You
10:45 WEEI Food Fair.	Prescott Presents	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Shopping With You
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15 Man I Married	Church of the Wildwood	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Letter-Quest
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Homespun Trio
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Red Cross Talk; Music	"David Harum" sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Jack Berch Variety	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; H. R. Baukhage	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington News	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Soprano	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Concert
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Bernard Levitow's Orch
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	U. S. Marine Band	"The Mystery Man"	"Don Artiste"	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sports Comments	The Gauchos
2:45 "Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-New	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	York Yankees baseball	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45 Advent'es in Science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-New	Sports and music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	York Yankees baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-New	Consolairs
4:45 Network Program	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	York Yankees	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Melodic Caravan	"Listen to Leibert"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Five Star News
7:15 Fredda Gibson	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30 Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Wonderland Salute
7:45 Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Swiss Independence Day	"Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air";
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	riety; B. Goodman's Or.	"Sky Over Britain"	music
8:30 Lewisohn Stad. Con-	The Week in Industry	"The Man Who Forgot":	**OPM Program: "N. E.	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 cert: E. Davis, news	Gwen Williams	drama	Speeds Defense"**	Oleander Male Quartet
9:00 **Major Bowes**	**Labor for Defense**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby,**	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Major Bowes**	Music by Lyteil	**Don Ameche, Connie**	**Robin Hood Dell Summer**	
9:30 **Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	**Boswell, Music Maids,**	**Concert**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	**Orchestra; Guests**	**Robin Hood Dell Concert**	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	**Montreal Symphony:**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	"Parade of the News":	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz:	**E. MacMillan, conductor**	**Barrymore, guest**	dramatization	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The 'Great Gunns'":	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy skit	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Weather	News Service	C. W. Bishop, talk	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	"For Your Information"	Dance Digest
11:30 Music"; Michael	Want	Barry Winton's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Loring's Orchestra	Music You Want	Barry Winton's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

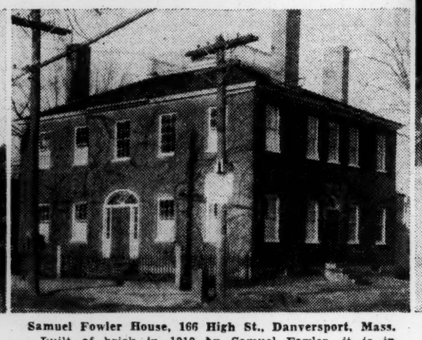
Old Houses of New England Preserved as a Heritage for the Future

Cooper-Frost-Austin House, 21 Linnaean St., Cambridge, Mass.
Lean-to type, built about 1657 by John Cooper, Deacon of the First Church in Cambridge. It was altered later but has been restored to its original condition. The pilastered chimney top is a rare feature. This is a fine house of its period.



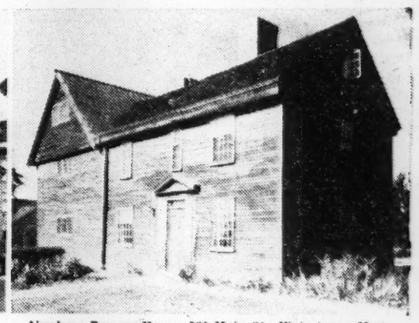
Colton House, Longmeadow, Mass.
At one side of the great Common through which runs the main highway between Springfield and Hartford, Conn., stands the handsome red dwelling that Capt. Simon Colton built in 1734. The great chimney stands with its fireplaces as at first, and the outside is unchanged, but the interior has been modernized. It is a gift to the Society, and is leased to tenants.

Peter Tufts House, 350 Riverside Avenue, Medford, Mass.
Two stories, of brick, this house with its steep gambrel roof, was built by Capt. Peter Tufts about 1678. The exposed oak beams of the interior are admirable. Part of the staircase is also original. Second acquisition; 1912.

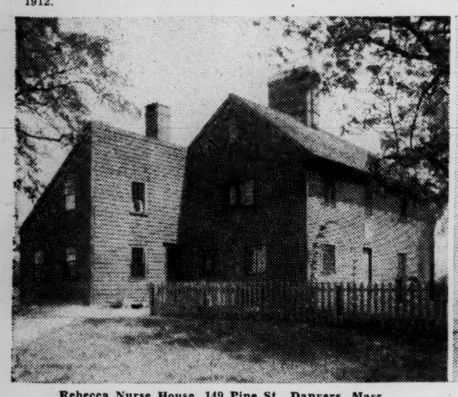


Samuel Fowler House, 166 High St., Danversport, Mass.
Built of brick in 1810 by Samuel Fowler, it is in original condition with much good trim and several interesting wallpapers. Antique furniture and china are on display.

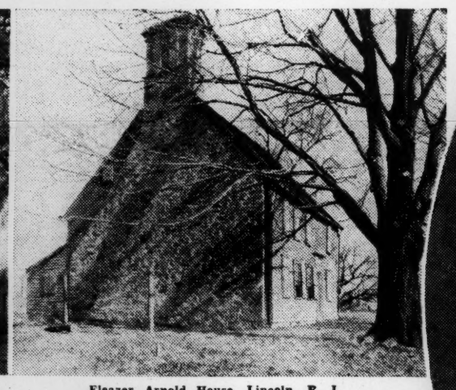
Mawdsley-Gardner-Watson-Pitman House, Spring St., Newport, R. I.
The oldest portion was built about 1700, the front added about 1747 by Capt. John Mawdsley. The parlor is paneled throughout and the old staircase is of special interest.



Abraham Browne House, 562 Main St., Watertown, Mass.
About 1698 Abraham Browne, Jr., built a one-room house of two floors, later enlarged to its present size. The first portion contains the only original three-part casement window frame known in New England.



Rebecca Nurse House, 149 Pine St., Danvers, Mass.
Francis Nurse built it in 1678, his wife Rebecca being executed as a witch in 1692, a victim of the Salem witchcraft delusion. Has much interesting furniture of its period, and is fully restored.



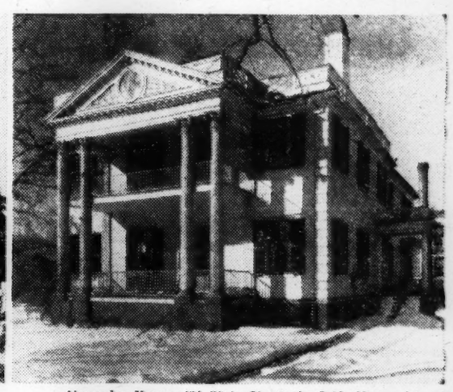
Eleazer Arnold House, Lincoln, R. I.
Built about 1687 by Eleazer Arnold. A stone-end house with the best preserved stone chimney, with pilastered top, remaining in Rhode Island. Hall fireplace of stone is 10 feet 9 inches wide.

Bachrach

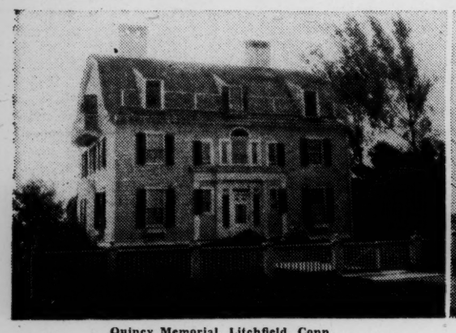
William Sumner Appleton

In 1910 William Sumner Appleton of Boston had a dream—that the simple and fine early homes of New England should be preserved. He won others to the idea, and the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities was organized, with Mr. Appleton as Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Appleton carried the responsibilities of management, contributing funds and giving his entire time without pay to details of administration and to soliciting the support for further acquisitions. Above his portrait is headquarters of the Society, Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge St., Boston. This is a fine city mansion of 1795, possibly designed by Bulfinch. An extensive museum adjoins at the rear.

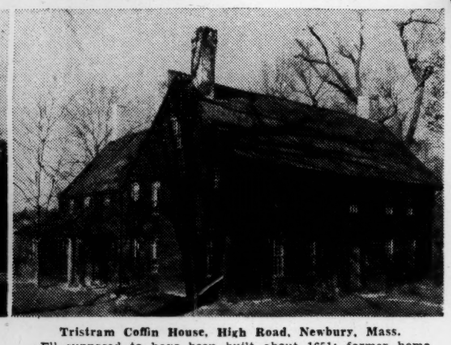
Jackson House, Portsmouth, N. H.
Built by Richard Jackson about 1664 on "Christian Shore" and supposed to be the oldest house in Portsmouth. A picturesque dwelling, little altered. Ends and lean-to are early additions.



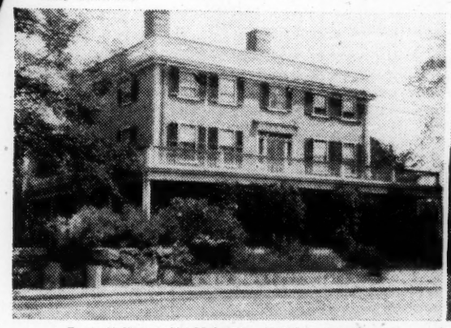
Alexander House, 284 State St., Springfield, Mass.
Designed by Asher Benjamin and built in 1811 for Col. James Byers; sold in 1825 to Col. Israel Trask, and in 1858 to Henry Alexander, Jr. This is an important example of this outstanding architect's work.



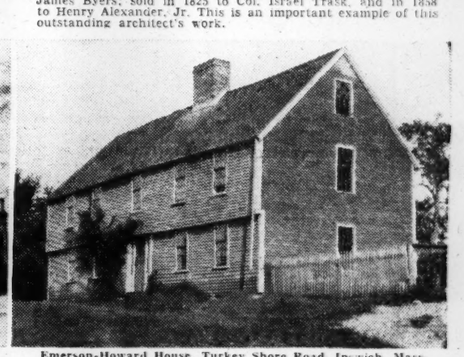
Quincy Memorial, Litchfield, Conn.
Known as "Ardley," it was built in 1904 by Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, who devised it to the Society in 1922 with an endowment, to be maintained as a museum and historical center, for family heirlooms and lace collections.



Tristram Coffin House, High Road, Newbury, Mass.
Ell supposed to have been built about 1651; former home of Joshua Coffin, Newbury historian. Centenary of town said to have been celebrated before the present house in 1735.



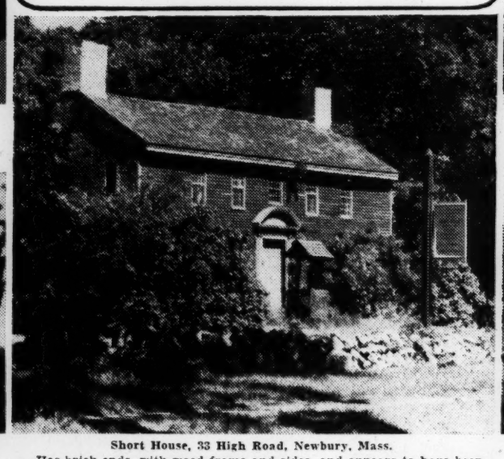
Bennett House, 199 Main Street, Fairhaven, Mass.
An eighteen-room house built in 1810 by Capt. Thomas Bennett, a packet ship captain sailing between New York and Liverpool. Furnished with much good mahogany cabinet-work.



Emerson-Howard House, Turkey Shore Road, Ipswich, Mass.
A two-story house with overhang in front, said to have been built before 1648 by Thomas Emerson. The interior has been somewhat remodeled. Stands at eastern end of Green Street Bridge.

Conant House, Townsend Harbor, Mass.
Begun in 1720 by John Conant, later enlarged as a tavern. It has early pine sheathing, examples of stenciled dadoes, and between the parlors is a hinged partition that swings up to the ceiling.

Laws House, Sharon, N. H.
As originally built in 1800, this was a cottage of two rooms; later it was doubled in size. Individuality appears in its construction, windows being of five or six sizes.



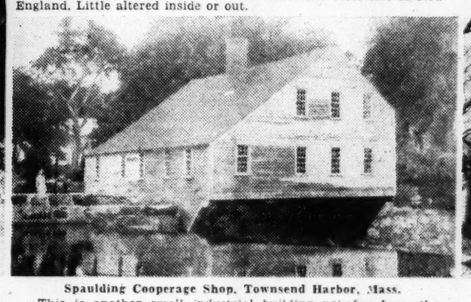
Short House, 33 High Road, Newbury, Mass.
Has brick ends, with wood frame and sides, and appears to have been built soon after 1723. Entrance doorway is a fine one; much paneled interior woodwork, nearly all in its original condition.

"Scotch"-Boardman House, Howard Street, Saugus, Mass.
Built in 1651 to house Scotch workers who were taken prisoners by English in the battle of Dunbar and brought here to work in the Iron Works. One of the best houses of the 1600s left in New England. Little altered inside or out.

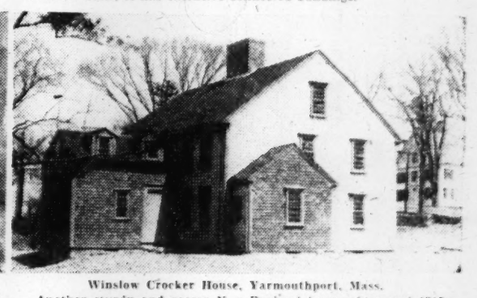
Col. John Thacher House, Yarmouthport, Mass.
The oldest parts were built about 1680, the main portion about a century later. Situated at corner of King's Highway and Thacher Lane, it has extensive connected buildings.

Crocker House, Main Street, Barnstable, Mass.
A spacious two-story wood house of about 1754, it was bequeathed to the Society with an endowment of $10,000, and is furnished for the most part in keeping with its early days.

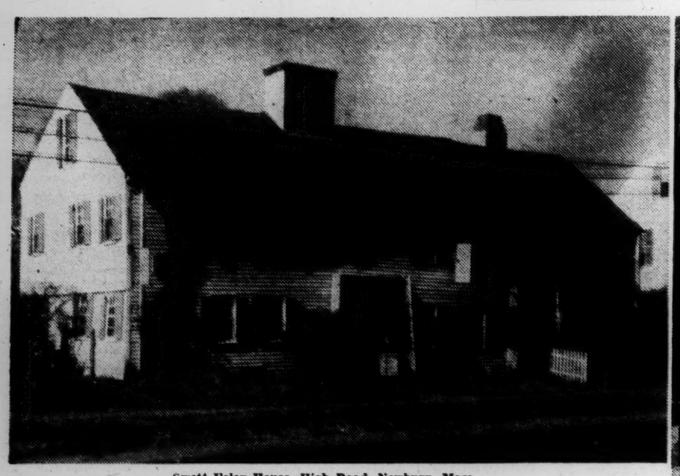
Spaulding Grist Mill, Townsend Harbor, Mass.
The granite grinding stones are still in place in this old one-story mill built about 1840. The two-story ell, of a later date, is now used as a museum for larger forms of implements for farm and household.



Spaulding Cooperage Shop, Townsend Harbor, Mass.
This is another small industrial building not far from the grist mill, and overhanging a neat mill-pond. It also is preserved as an example of trade or craft activity in the early 1800s.

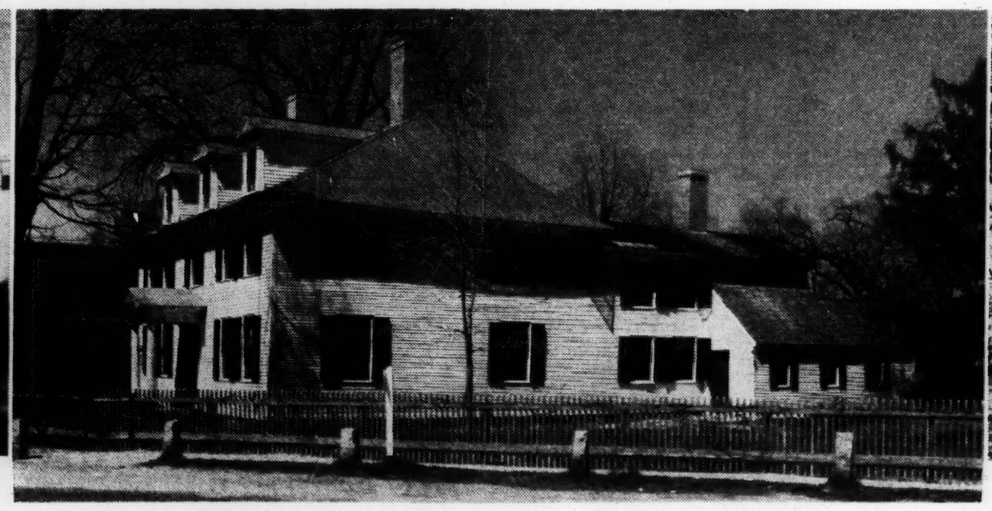


Winslow Crocker House, Yarmouthport, Mass.
Another sturdy and roomy New England home of around 1750. Originally erected in West Barnstable, it now stands near the Col. John Thacher house, shown directly above it.



Swett-Ilsley House, High Road, Newbury, Mass.
The original structure was one-room size, two stories high, built before 1670 by Stephen Swett. It has a hewn overhang at the near end. Additions followed at various dates. Hall fireplace is 10 feet, 2½ inches wide. There is much old wide pine sheathing about the rooms. Newbury's first newspaper was printed here; later it was a tavern. First acquisition; 1911.

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; Halliday Historic Photograph Company; Arthur C. Haskell; Courtesy of the Monograph Series; Hastings House.



Sarah Orne Jewett Memorial, South Berwick, Maine
Situated beside the village square and shaded by great trees, the home was built in 1774 by John Haggins and was the birthplace of the authoress whose name it bears. Its fine interior is unspoiled and many of the furnishings, antique and of later dates, have personal associations with her and her family.

Col. Josiah Quincy House, Wollaston, Quincy, Mass.
Main portion is almost as it was built by Col. Josiah Quincy in 1770. He lived in it through the Revolution, during which his son, Josiah, Jr., known as "the patriot," was prominently associated with John Adams. Hall and parlors are paneled and chambers wainscoted. Dining room is 16 feet by 24, with paneled wainscot and excellent cornice.

Axis Launches Press Offensive Against U. S.

By the Associated Press

Germany and its satellites, through their controlled presses, today launched a verbal offensive at the United States, obviously timed to coincide with evidence of growing American aid to the European opponents of the Axis.

Germany's authoritative Dienst aus Deutschland led the attack, which was picked up by the controlled press of German-occupied Paris and Madrid.

Madrid Front

MADRID, Aug. 6 (AP) — The United States was sharply criticized in two editorials and two prominently displayed news stories in the influential Arriba, newspaper organ of Spain's State Party.

One editorial poked scorn at Washington's economic action against Japan, saying that "valorous nations can be conquered only by the sword." It emphasized "the absolute lack of unity among the North American people over the war."

The second editorial called Americans "sons of men who fled Europe to avoid military service" and who "now magnanimously concern themselves with the regeneration of Europe."

One news dispatch from Rome quoted the Italian press as calling President Roosevelt "the world's Public Enemy Number Three—after Stalin and Churchill." Another dwelt unfavorably on the United States wheat surplus.

Paris Front

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 6 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris press published today a strong appeal to Vichy to reverse its position and accept Axis aid for "defense" of France's empire against the "Anglo-Saxon menace."

A front page editorial in Paris-Soir said:

"Sumner Welles calls on us to defend our empire. He knows perfectly well, however, that we are, alas, incapable of undertaking that defense alone. But he wishes to forbid us all collaboration for that purpose. . . .

"The Anglo-Saxons are the ones who menace it. We must therefore defend it against them and by every means, with all possible assistance."

Darden Is Winner Of Virginia Primary

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6 (AP)—Colgate W. Darden, Jr., former Congressman and World War veteran, overwhelmed two opponents to win the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia in yesterday's primary. The nomination is tantamount to election.

Mr. Darden, who had the backing of the State Democratic organization headed by U. S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, and was the only one of the candidates who did not advocate abolition of the State poll tax as a prerequisite of voting, polled 97,493 votes in 1,365 of the States' 1,716 precincts as compared with 11,974 for State Senator Hunsdon Cary and 17,979 for State Senator Vivian Page.

Labor Loyalty

MANILA, Aug. 6 (AP)—A delegation of labor leaders representing tens of thousands of members throughout the Philippine Islands called on Lieut. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur today and presented a resolution pledging labor's loyalty to the United States during the present emergency.

The resolution indorsed the United States' Far East policy, which, it said, "will not only protect American interests in the Far East but will constitute a strong defense of the integrity of the Philippines, now on the threshold of independence as a sovereign nation."

Women's Corps Told To 'Leg It in Lisle'

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP) — An order to "leg it in lisle" has been issued by Mrs. Kulia Dowell, Founder and Commander-in-Chief of the Women's Ambulance and Transport Corps of California.

"There will be no bare legs and no silk stockings in the Corps," said Mrs. Dowell: "I consider it every woman's patriotic duty to stop wearing silk stockings as long as silk is needed for national defense." The Corps has 8,000 members.

'Alias for Hamburger Pondered by Butchers

DETROIT (AP)—That hamburger you eat may soon be known as "defense steak." Butchers attending the fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Meat Merchants here are considering changing the name of hamburger to give it some patriotic flavoring.

During the World War hamburger became known in some sections as "Liberty Steak."

Army Hears Sorority SOS And Sends 100 Soldiers

CHICAGO (AP)—The Army demonstrated with enthusiasm Aug. 5 its traditional readiness for any emergency.

Delegates to the national convention of Alpha Sigma Alpha educational sorority, needing 100 male companions for an evening of dancing, sent out an "SOS" to the Army post at nearby Fort Sheridan, Ill.

In short order, 100 soldiers rolled into Chicago on a special train.

U. S. Wings Soar for Britain

International

American War Aid Makes Itself Felt

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—This huge American-built "Flying Fortress" is one of many now actively in the hands of the RAF. After careful mapping of their course the RAF bombing crew (lower) enters the big plane for a bombing raid on Germany and German-held Europe. Planes such as this are believed to have taken part in the recent heavy RAF raid on Berlin. The top picture shows the "Flying Fortress" leaving its base. Inset: Gregory Augustus Daymond of Los Angeles, junior member of the American Eagle Squadron, who recently intercepted a Nazi Dornier-17 bomber over the English Channel and shot it down into the sea after a hot pursuit. Young Daymond, who is now high scorer of the Eagle Squadron, with three Nazi planes to his credit, is shown talking to Byron Kennerley, another member of the Squadron, at an English air field.

Fallen Dutch Free in Spirit and Resolve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Netherlands continues relentlessly its fight against the Nazi aggressors. Proofs of this are to be found in letters from people who have recently visited that country. The following extracts from one such letter are illuminating.

"After a year of absence," it begins, "I have just spent some weeks in our beloved country . . . and this brief sketch of occupied Holland as I have seen it, but as it cannot remain, must take the form of a vivid testimony to the courage and pride of our people.

"My first impression on arrival at the frontier town was to notice the long rank of miners, pale and tired, who were waiting, with parcels under their arms, and whom they tried in vain to control after their day of forced labor in Germany. They were silent, defiant, miserable, lacking that satisfied and jovial air which is so characteristic of our laborers. They had hardly been liberated when they threw themselves into their compartments, and their expressions changed, their tongues were unbound, and the most violent remarks and anti-German statements were exchanged without the slightest hesitation. They would ask of their next-door neighbor: 'Sir, are you a good Dutchman?' And on hearing an affirmative reply, would say 'Those villains!' Who spoke of prudence, restraint or fear? The people remain free to express the most daring opinions.

Peaceful Look Gone

"You must be more prudent, however, when you get into the important towns, where you feel surrounded by spies of all kinds in civilian and military uniform. In the trains I noticed, first of all, that hardly any one read a newspaper, and there were only rare conversations quietly exchanged. When a Dutch Nazi, in a black shirt, got in, the silence became icy, the air charged with electricity, and it was clear that everyone nourished at the bottom of his heart ferocious feeling that they hardly tride to hide. . . . I tried to think what is the difference in the aspect of the countryside, previously so prosperous, welcoming, and smiling? The fields are green, but our peaceful black and white cows have completely disappeared. Instead, curious heaps which did not exist before, emerge here and there, great heaps of earth hiding the anti-aircraft stations. . . . Rotterdam from the train is nothing more than a desert, a great desolate stretch in the midst of which, as the only remaining witness of what was, and what will never be forgotten, stand the partly damaged Hotel de Ville and the remains of a church with blackened walls.

"Coming down to The Hague, I was disagreeably surprised by my impression that it was a German station, thanks to the new system of loudspeakers shouting their explanations, always in the two languages, and always concerning the delays of trains. The trains, like the rest, have not improved by the change of government, and the engines which used to shine so brightly seemed tarnished and old. You have to forget the legendary punctuality of the timetables and . . . must accustom yourselves to delays of an hour or two on the icy platforms, the only consolation being to go into the restaurants and drink several times a day a cup of coffee which is only 'Ersartz.' . . . In the station hall, posters with vivid colors tried to persuade me that Mussert (Dutch Nazi leader) is a great man, that the English airmen have no pity, and that my chief duty is to contribute to the Winter Help. . . . I noticed among the passers-by, behind their deceptive, calm exterior, a feverish activity, faces with strained expressions, a resolute air contrasting singularly with that comfortable bonhomie, that air of relaxation which used to envelop you when you returned to the country. . . .

Functions Reversed

"To the stupefaction of the invaders their functions have been reversed; exasperated Germans say: 'You are the conquerors here and we are the conquered.' They are armed to the teeth, they threaten and punish, but it makes no difference, prohibitions pour out and it is all wasted labor. It would be seriously to misunderstand the Dutch character to ignore its stubbornness and power of endurance. Is it forbidden under pain of imprisonment to listen to the wireless of Radio Orange and the London news?

"The more reason not to deprive oneself of them, for justice exists no longer and these are the best moments of the day, when panting with excitement, indomitable, and full of hope, you hear the distant voice which speaks of confidence and tenacity. Is it forbidden to protect the Jews, to help them, or even mention their names? That makes no difference. People undertake the task of defending them openly, and in the churches, fuller than before, and more alive than ever, the pastors speak to the people of the Promise, exhorting the faithful to struggle for their rights, and their liberty. Is it forbidden to sell photographs of the Royal Family, stamps with the Queen's head, books about her, etc.? . . . It is a passive resistance, tenacious, bitter, continuous, and, above all, based on moral principles. It is this that is important, for if our invader speaks of a 'new order,' he has indeed succeeded in instituting a very different one than the one he intended. In the common suffering, individual and collective, and revolt against unjust punishments, the Dutch people, who were so sensitive to comfort and material benefits, jaded by years of prosperity and easy life, are suddenly waking up, forgetting their divisions and finding at last a raison d'être not only in the struggle for independence, but above all in a return to that religious life which alone brings out the true worth of spiritual values."

Area Southeast of Kiev Danger Spot

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Another German panzer spearhead has stabbed deep into Russian defenses midway between the main Leningrad and Moscow battle fronts; but it is southeast of Kiev that the most ominous threat to Red armies is still discernible.

Berlin advices ay the Nazis have overrun 43 Russian defensive "bunkers" or field fortifications in that area. Presumably this refers to the fighting in the region of Belaya Tserkov, 50 miles or so south of Kiev. Nazi strategy in this movement is not clear, since information is lacking as to whether the reported new gains were in the direction of Kiev or southeastward, along the railroads meeting at the important Belaya Tserkov junctions.

There is warrant now, however, for the assumption that stubborn Russian defense on the Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev fronts has led to a revision of Nazi battle plans. Pressure on all three is being continued; but it seems possible that encirclement and piecemeal destruction of Russian armies still holding the Dniester front in the southwestern Ukraine is being attempted.

Deflection Indicated

That appeared possible with the first report of a German advance to Belaya Tserkov. It looked like a deflection southward from the attempt to reach Kiev itself. If the course of new forward thrusts proves to be still southward down the west side of the Dnieper, there will remain little doubt that the Nazi High Command has changed its immmediate objectives to concentrate on an effort to sweep the southern Ukraine clear of Russian resistance.

British Hear Nazis Cut Tanks in Russia

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 6

The German Army reorganized its armored divisions for the Russian campaign, using smaller numbers of tanks for each division, authoritative British sources said today. It was not known whether the tanks making up the new divisions were German, Czech or French. This is the way the new German armored division was reported to be organized:

A headquarters company, a reconnaissance unit, a signal group, an artillery regiment with 105 and 77 MM cannon, an anti-aircraft machine-gun regiment, an anti-tank regiment, an engineer regiment, an air unit, mobile heavy anti-aircraft, a tank brigade of 416 tanks, and a truck-transported infantry brigade of about 2,000 infantrymen. Army services such as medical groups were included in the Division, it was said.

Moscow Air Defense Likened To 'Absolute Wall of Fire'

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—An aviation authority declared today on his return from Soviet Russia that the Red Army Air Force has "a surprising number" of women fighter pilots and is master of the air above Moscow.

In blunting German raids aimed at Moscow, the Air Force is supported by "an absolute wall of fire" thrown up by anti-aircraft batteries shooting on a four-level plan.

The authority, who has visited the United States, said he went to Moscow to teach the Russians something of air defense based on experiences of London defenders.

"Teaching the Russians air defense is like trying to teach the New York Yankees baseball," he said.

While he was in Moscow, only six or seven German planes were able to get through the City's defenses, he declared.

The Russians get results from the force of numbers, he said.

"They think nothing of sending hundreds of planes into the night air, no matter how bad flying conditions are," he said. "I've spent nights in London during some of the worst raids and I've spent some in Moscow. There is no comparison. The Nazis simply don't get through this wall of super fire put up by the Soviets.

"They have four layers of bursting shells, not one. And each is thicker than a flurry of leaves from autumn trees."

Residents of Moscow have been taking the raids calmly, he said, but stressed that only six or seven planes ever get over the City during a raid.

He expressed the opinion that the Germans have to fly much greater distances to raid Moscow than for attacks on London.

"I estimate the Germans closest raiding air field to be about 400 miles away and their main fields about 600 miles," he said. "After you fly that distance and meet the kind of ground fire Moscow gives, you don't feel much like carrying on."

It has always seemed possible that a revised German plan of that nature would develop if Red Army resistance in front of Moscow proved too stubborn. Nazi spokesmen, including persons at Adolf Hitler's headquarters, have insisted that destruction of Russian armies, not capture of particular cities or territories, was the purpose of the attack.

It is in the Ukraine, however, that food stocks and the routes to Russian oil fields, both essential to the German war effort, are located. It is behind that southern flank of the long battle line, also, that the most important Russian industrial centers in the West lie.

Except for the fact that capture of Leningrad might open a route via the Baltic for a sea-borne flank attack on Moscow, there has seemed no great strategic objective involved on that front. Leningrad itself was abandoned as Russia's Capital because it was too exposed.

No War Industries

There is no evidence that Soviet war industries of any considerable scope are located in the Leningrad area. The fact that Nazi bombers have visited it only sporadically as compared to attacks on Moscow proves there are no vital military targets of that nature in or close to Leningrad.

The most perplexing recent development on the battle front, however, is Moscow's admission of heavy lghting at Kholm, a river town on the Lovat almost due south of Leningrad. Presumably a Nazi panzer unit has reached that point.

Yet Kholm holds no great threat to either Leningrad or Moscow, according to the maps. It is not a rail-served area, is surrounded to the north and east by great marshlands, impeding tank warfare, and is partly walled off by the most rugged mountain chain in Western Russia, the Valdaiskaya ridge.

Just why the Germans stabbed up the Lovat to Kholm it is hard to see. Geographically it is the poorest road to either Leningrad or Moscow from the West. That a major mass attack is shaping there seems wholly improbable.

Patriotic Alsace-Lorraine

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (CP) — Col. Henri Pierrene, Canadian representative of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, said July 29 the old Patriotic League of Alsace-Lorraine has been re-established in London under another name.

The new organization, known as the Free Alsace-Lorraine Society, has placed itself under General de Gaulle. Colonel Pierrene described the move as "just another symptom of the anti-German resistance growing all over France."

"For the second time since the beginning of the century," he said, "patriots of Alsace and Lorraine are linked throughout the world in an association aimed at shaking off German oppression and becoming again a part of France."

Colonel Pierrene is himself a native of Alsace and lived for years in Metz, Lorraine, a center of resistance during the German occupation from 1870 to 1918. He said formation of the new Society was no surprise.

The original Patriotic League was formed in February, 1871, at a meeting in Bordeaux attended by members of the French Parliament and other prominent citizens from the two provinces.

Through the 48 years of the occupation it kept growing and never ceased to agitate for return to the mother country, Colonel Pierrene said.

The new Society has adopted the proclamation of those who formed the League in 1871:

"In advance we declare that we hold as null and void all acts, laws, votes or plebiscites which consent to the abandon of all or any part of Alsace and Lorraine to the jurisdiction of Germany. We proclaim, always, the inviolable right of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to remain members of the French Nation."

The new Society, calling for a rallying of all Alsatians and people of Lorraine throughout the world, has set itself these aims:

1. To proclaim to the world that its members are French.
2. To protest against the cruelty of having its people used as a "pawn of war" by the Germans.
3. To fight to be reintegrated into a free and victorious France.
4. To resist the enemy within France and aid the Allies outside France in every way possible against the "common enemy of France and civilization."

"The people of Alsace-Lorraine can never be subdued," said Colonel Pierrene. "Even after 40 years of the first occupation, all restaurants in those provinces used red, white and blue serviettes as a protest against the Germans.

"During the first World War, when they were mobilized by the Germans, they surrendered time and again to us and then entered the French Army. And if a sentry or guard at a German prison camp happened to be from Alsace or Lorraine, the prisoners had no trouble escaping."

Senate Draft Limit Vote Near

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Administration leaders, intent on securing an 18-months service extension for the Army's rank and file, made their immediate objective today for the defeat of a new substitute proposal which would limit the length of additional military duty to a single year.

The one-year limitation proposal, sponsored by Senator Harold H. Burton (R), of Ohio, was generally regarded as one of the last major hurdles in the way of a final Senate vote on the service extension legislation. The Chamber rejected an attempt yesterday to hold additional service to a six months limit.

Standing pat for an 18-month extension, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, the Democratic chieftain, said he was unwilling to accept the 12-month limitation as a compromise substitute. He predicted defeat for the Burton amendment but other Administration strategists who agreed with his forecast thought the vote might be very close.

Senator Albert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, floor sponsor of the measure, backed Senator Barkley's stand, despite a backstage effort by some other supporters—notably Senators Albert W. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, and Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, the acting Republican leader—to effect an agreement on such a restriction in the hope of increasing the final vote for the bill.

Making his first speech on the floor since he was sworn in Monday, Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas asserted that Congress ought not to adopt "the high handed policy" of keeping selectees in the Army beyond a year.

The Senate gave final congressional approval yesterday to a compromise version of legislation providing for the mandatory deferment from service of men who had reached their twenty-eighth birthday prior to July 1 without being inducted into the Army. This also would apply to men reaching 28 by July 1 of subsequent years who were not inducted before that time.

Men in the service who became 28 on a July 1 prior to their induction into service would be released if they requested it.

Freed Prisoners to Get Chance To Play Professional Football

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Aug. 6 (AP)—Alexis Thompson, President of the Philadelphia Eagles Professional football team, announced Aug. 1 that each fall one paroled convict would be given a chance to make his squad.

Mr. Thompson, here to watch the Eagles train for the National Football League season, said he soon would circularize parole boards of the nation, informing them of his plan. He expressed confidence that an offer of at least $100 a week would meet the rules of many boards that a convict must have a job before obtaining parole.

Mr. Thompson's requirements for applicants are that they weigh at least 200 pounds, stand six feet and possess great competitive spirit. He cited the case of Alabama Pitts, who entered organized baseball after his parole from New York's Sing Sing prison.

"The opportunity given Pitts by organized baseball did more to give new hope to men behind the walls than any other single gesture that I can recall," said Harry M. Thayer, General Manager of the Eagles, whose father was Commissioner of Correction in New York at the time of Pitt's confinement.

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Australia Told It'll See More of U. S. Warships

BRISBANE, Australia, Aug. 6 (AP)—Rear Admiral Sherwoode Ayerst Taffinder, commanding two United States cruisers visiting here on a training cruise, said today, "You are likely to see more of the United States Navy while the war lasts."

The cruisers probably will not visit any other Australian port, Admiral Taffinder said, because "they merely called at Brisbane for fuel and supplies."

Commenting on the visit of the cruisers, Australian Navy Minister William Hughes said at Melbourne: "The visit did not escape notice of our friends in the North. Although there are only two warships here, we are encouraged to believe there are others about."

Brisbane gave the United States sailors a gay welcome, raising flags throughout the city and feting the Navy men.

In an editorial, the Melbourne Argus said "their casual popping up here and there is so pleasing to us and may prove quite disconcerting to certain other persons who don't like Americans as we do."

Planes for Orient

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (AP)—Several hundred Canadian-built Hurricane fighter planes are being acquired by the United States for lease-lend shipment to China, the Netherlands East Indies, and possibly Russia, it was reported in informed quarters here.

Financing of the transaction is said to be covered by the Hyde Park agreement whereby the U. S. furnished airplane engines and other materials to Canadian factories producing war equipment for Britain or other countries eligible for lease-lend aid, and bought from Canadian factories articles needed to fulfill the lease-lend program.

The arrangement is reported to provide for delivery of between 400 and 500 Hurricanes from the Fort William, Ont., plant of the National Steel Car Company.

This plant has been building Hurricanes for Britain, but development of newer types of fighter planes led to the decision to divert Hurricanes from the Canadian factory to the Far East and save shipping space to Britain for the new-type planes from U. S. factories.

Other Canadian war materials, including guns, also will go to Chungking, Batavia and possibly Vladivostok by way of the United States under a similar arrangement.

Axis 'Watching'

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—The authoritative comment service Dienst aus Deutschland declared the signatories of the Three-Power Pact—Germany, Italy, and Japan—are "watching with due diligence" the "war extension plans" of the United States and Britain in the Far East.

These, Dienst said, have been revealed with respect to French Indo-China and the contemplated encirclement of Japan.

The service said all efforts to extend the war must be watched closely and cited besides the Far East the Middle East and Northern Europe.

In the former, it asserted, British military intentions of setting up a new front have been camouflaged by the spreading of reports about supposed "German tourists" in Iran (Persia) and Afghanistan.

The British air raid on Petsamo, according to the German view, is a plain indication that the British consider Finnish territory as their own landing ground in northern Europe, Dienst said.

Thailand Looks to U. S. In Meeting Japan's Pressure

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 6 (AP)—Thailand, carefully gauging the attitude of the United States in determining how to react to pressure by an expanding Japan, has established a tank headquarters near the border of Japanese-occupied Indo-China, it is announced officially.

The headquarters was set up Aug. 2 at Battambang, Cambodia, in the area recently ceded to Thailand from French Indo-China and is only 35 miles from Siemreap, Indo-Chinese town which the Japanese occupied Monday under the Japanese-French mutual defense pact.

Contingents of Thai mechanized troops already have been dispatched to Battambang with large numbers of police and civil officers.

Thailand has extended formal recognition to Japanese-sponsored Manchukuo, it was disclosed with publication of a telegram from the Premier, Maj. Gen. Luang Bipul Songgram, to the Manchukuo Government stating Thai was pleased to extend the recognition and that trade relations between the two countries always had been cordial.

[Thailand's recognition of Manchukuo apparently has been regarded in Tokyo as a test of strength of Thailand's relations with Japan.

Japan has been reported demanding military bases in Thailand—placing her nearer to Britain's vital Far Eastern interests—and also control of Thailand's strategically important rice, rubber and tin production.]

The Far Eastern policy of the United States, it is stressed, leaves nothing doubtful, but it was declared some clarification regarding Thailand in particular would be a source of reassurance.

Lloyds Quotes Rates On Washington Raids

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Lloyds of London is willing to risk odds of 1,000 to 1 that Washington won't be bombed.

Rates of $1 per $1,000 were quoted today by the British firm's agency here on "war and bombardment insurance," good for one year and involving no cancellation clause.

The policy covers "loss of and or damage to the property insured caused by war, bombardment, military or usurped power, or by hostile aircraft or friendly aircraft while engaged on active service during wartime, including bombs, shells, and or missiles, dropped or thrown therefrom or discharged thereat, and fire and or explosions directly caused by any of the foregoing whether originating on the premises insured or elsewhere."

The $1 premium covers houses, apartments, hotels, banks and such buildings; on non-manufacturing commercial risks, it rises to $1.50; on manufacturing risks, excluding armaments works, the rate is $2 per $1,000.

Britain Puts Little Faith in Vichy Pledge to U. S.

Germany expected to get use of African bases despite any promise made by Pétain.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 6—As the battle over possible further Vichy concessions to Germany moves to the Atlantic, well-informed circles here place little faith in any official guarantees which Vichy may give against permitting Germany to use the French Empire. For in the past such promises by Germany or its satellites almost invariably have ended in Germany's enforcing its will at its own appointed time.

Vichy it is perceived here, naturally is anxious to avoid an open breach with Washington because of the consequences—which explains its assurances just given to the United States in reply to Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles' charge of "piecemeal" surrender of the French Empire. For one thing, Vichy wants to prevent the French credit and gold reserves now frozen in the United States from being handed over to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French.

Germany probably also is hesitating since it is not anxious to change United States opposition into active hostility.

In fact, despite many apparently well-established reports, there is no official information that Germany actually has forwarded any formal demands to Vichy regarding naval or air bases in North Africa and Northwest Africa, although it is well known that Germany wants them.

Syria and Indo-China

Britain wouldn't be surprised by any Vichy action of this kind since its guarantees have been given and broken so often before. Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan promised to defend the integrity of the French Empire yet in Syria the French, at Germany's behest, fought against the British. And in Indo China—again at Germany's bidding—the French handed over military and air bases to the Japanese.

In this connection, recent happenings in Vichy are held by Britain to have altered the whole French position. Among these may be mentioned the following:

1. Admiral Darlan has been given full responsibility for Vichy's general policy in Africa according to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's latest decree. This means a reduction in Gen. Maxime Weygand's authority in North Africa. This is significant—since there are indications that the Germans are able to bring heavy pressure on Admiral Darlan, having learned from official documents that he advocated sending French troops into Belgium in May, 1940—one of the charges which the Vichy Gvernment is leveling against the Reynaud Government now on trial.

2. The statement of Count Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's Ambassador in Paris, that the most delicate problems in Franco-German relations remain to be solved together with Marshal Pétain's recent Lyons radiocast in which he declared: "I am prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice my popularity"—sounds rather suspicious.

Significant Straws

These straws in the wind are even more significant as they follow the popular protests voiced at Montpellier, Montauban, Lyons, and other cities against closer cooperation with Germany.

It may well prove significant for the internal developments of Occupied France that the French "Legion," recruited ostensibly for duty on the Russian front, is reputed to have strong Cagoulard sympathies. Moreover, the new Vichy Minister of the Interior, Pierre Pucheu, is reported sympathetic to the fascistic Cagoulard or "Hooded Ones" which brough such unrest to France before the war. They might well combine in action which might be effective within their own country rather than further afield.

To place themselves or their obedient servants in such a position is one of the time-honored tactics of the Nazis. The Interior Ministry was the Government post they first demanded in Germany and which they asked from the Schuschnigg Government in Austria. These ministries not only control police but enabled them to establish their own Gestapo and what is momentarily most important to extend their private army.

Nazi Coup Possible

Such a body, under extreme fascists like the Cagoulards, could stage coup d'état almost at will with Nazi backing.

Observers here also include in their calculations another factor which may cause Germany to compel Vichy to yield still further, namely the temptation to Nazi leaders of finding a quick, cheap victory elsewhere in order to counteract growing German depression at the failure of the blitzkrieg to completely overwhelm Russia at short notice.

It is anticipated that it might take the form of "defensive" measures in order to counteract British-American "threats" to the Iberian Peninsula and to North Africa and Northwest Africa. Once Hitler has decided to take such a risk, no Vichy opposition would withstand him, especially so long as there remain more than 1,000,000 French soldiers as prisoners in Germany.

One other thing also is noteworthy. Hitler's plans on the Atlantic envisage France, Spain, Portugal, and their North African and Northwest African colonies all as one unit which is to be dealt with in a single comprehensive military action.

Wide World

When Peace Returned to Syria

Upper: Gen. Georges Catroux of the Free French forces and Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and Lieut. Gen. J. D. Laverack of the British and Australian forces appear on a balcony of Government House, Beirut, Syria, to acknowledge plaudits of crowd after Allied occupation of the City. Lower: Sir Henry signs the armistice agreed upon by Vichy as fighting ended at Syria. At right is General Catroux.

Paris Soft-Pedals Campaign For German-French Defense

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 6 (AP)—French-German collaboration talks, involving defense of French colonies and the attitude of the United States toward them, have reached a difficult point at which "delicate problems" must be settled, Fernand de Brinon, representative of the Vichy Government in German-occupied Paris, declared yesterday.

As M. de Brinon made his statement the campaign of the Paris press for military collaboration to defend French colonies was softpedaled suddenly, although the Paris newspapers continued to accuse the United States of desiring to "steal" the colonies in Africa.

In a statement asserting that the Vichy regime would not break the policy of collaboration previously agreed upon, Mr. de Brinon said:

"This policy has its difficulties. Numerous and delicate problems are raised. We are at a time when the most delicate of these problems must be settled.

"I am persuaded that the negotiations will succed and that we will get out of the present impasse."

The Paris press turned loose both barrels against the United States and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles for Mr. Welles' statement Aug. 2 declaring that the United States attitude toward Vichy would be governed hereafter by the "effectiveness with which France defends its territories against the Axis powers' aggression."

The mildest expression used by the Paris press was "unjustified attack" in describing the Welles statement, which was published in full in the occupied zone, although not a line has appeared concerning it in the unoccupied territory.

La France au Travail declared that the United States was "seeking a quarrel," while other papers listed wrongs they said France had received at the hands of the United States.

'Pressure on Brazil'

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—An authorized spokesman said today that the German Government was "an attentive observer" of what he called President Roosevelt's efforts to get Brazil to occupy Portugal's Azores Islands.

"There are reports of ultimate pressure on Brazil for this purpose," the spokesman declared. "How far Brazil is willing to go, how far she can be cajoled is not a matter for us to judge. But we know it is up to the people of the United States to determine how far they are going to be the tool of Roosevelt's aggressive policy and to reckon with the consequences which sooner or later are likely to occur."

Report Says Turkey Assured Against Anglo-Russ Pressure

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 5—(Delayed) (AP)—Britain was reported today to have assured Turkey it would enter into no agreement with Soviet Russia concerning postwar spheres of influence which would infringe on Turkish interests.

The assurance was said have been delivered by British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knachtbull-Hugeseen in response to a point-blank question by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

The question, according to informed sources, was prompted by an editorial Aug. 1 in the London Times which was interpreted by the official Turkish press as indicating British intentions to give Russia a free hand in the Southeast after the war should Germany be defeated.

The British Ambassador was understood to have told Mr. Saracoglu The Times did not speak for the Government, that Britain is a loyal friend of Turkey and that it has not and will not enter any undertaking with Moscow inimical to Turkey.

The editorial was reported to have caused a heated debate among deputies of the Turkish National Assembly, meeting privately as members of the People's Party.

Described by British diplomatic circles as "unfortunate," the editorial stirred an attack on British war aims yesterday by Istanbul newspapers, which until now have been sympathetically pro-London.

One paper, Yeni Sabah, declared it now was open to doubt whether the British were fighting for the rights of small nations.

[The Times editorial, entitled "Peace and Power," said that post-war leadership in Eastern Europe could fall only to Germany or Russia, and added:

"There can be no doubt that British and Russian—and, it may be added, American—interests alike demand that Russian influence in Eastern Europe should not be eclipsed by that of Germany."

"It may be presumed," the editorial went on, "that Russia, like the United States, will not remain aloof from any projected discussions with Allied representatives in London . . . about the future ordering of Europe."]

Turks, generally, have taken the attitude their country would benefit most by a stalemate in the Russian-German war, with both powers emerging so weakned neither could attempt any further expansion.

A communiqué today said that the Parliamentary group of the People's Party received a report on the international situation from Mr. Saracoglu and had voted unanimous approval of the Government's foreign policy.

British sources, meanwhile, reported that German arms traffic across Turkey to Iran (Persia) had been stopped since the beginning of the Russian-German conflict.

The Germans, these sources said, formerly had been supplying rifles, light artillery and ammunition to the Iran Government, routing them from the Turkish Black Sea port of Trabzon to the Iran frontier by an agreement concluded with Turkey in 1937.

Because of the menace of the Russian fleet the Nazis now were reported unwilling to risk further shipments of arms across the Black Sea.

Greeks Passively Resisting Italians

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 6 (AP)—Homer Davis, President of the American Academy at Athens, said on his arrival from Greece today on the American Export liner Excambion, that the Greeks were putting up a form of passive resistance against Italian forces occupying the country.

"They are using patience and a sense of humor and they have absolute confidence in ultimate victory for Britain and her Allies," he declared.

He said that Greeks recently disfigured a large picture of Mussolini posted on the island of Cephallonia and when Italian officials ordered inhabitants to pay fines of 10 drachmas each, the Greeks posted double that amount with the explanation that the extra fee would pay for their next move.

Mr. Davis said the Germans took over the American Academy for a hospital and that he was forced to leave Greece on July 9.

Joseph Tilley, an American Export Line official at Marseille, in unoccupied France, said the undamaged port was in German hands and that the Germans were operating food ships between North African French colonies and Marseille.

He said the Germans had looked with disfavor on American Red Cross food ships reaching Marseille because they aroused enthusiasm among Frenchmen for the United States.

Winter War in Ukraine Seen in Red Campaign

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 6—As the conviction increases that the Soviet organization is able to maintain a steady flow to the front from Russia's well-nigh bottomless reservoir of man power, the observers here are beginning to discuss the probability of the eastern front becoming the scene of a dour winter campaign with the northern sectors static and the main action confined to the Ukraine.

There, it is pointed out, the Nazis are in less danger of having their communication lines bogged by heavy rain than they are in the Baltic or central sectors, where it is not thought that the Germans can expect to make much progress after the middle of September, provided the Russian resistance does not crack up.

In the Southern Ukraine, rainfall is normally less than 8 inches a year and the section is topographically far more suited to sweeping tank operations than it is further north on terrain where successive rivers form a series of natural antitank obstacles.

Conflicting Reports

Latest conflicting Nazi and Soviet communiqués agree more or less on the definition of the present areas of conflict, though they are widely at variance as to what is going on there, and nothing emerges to discredit the general assumption that the German attack in the region of Kiev has been checked, as well as those developing toward Moscow and Leningrad.

The German radio now begins to talk significantly of Germany's ability to outlast the Russians, which would seem to show that the campaign against the Soviet is presenting itself in a fresh light to Nazi authorities.

The notion that they are becoming reconciled to a long job is fostered by reports of thousands of workmen from the organization under Dr. Fritz Todt—Herr Hitler's engineer-in-chief and constructor of Germany's finest motorroads—are busily at work on the eastern front, at the same time as Russian railway tracks are being altered to standard European gauge.

Two Major Factors

The German High Command's future plans for dealing with Russia must be conditioned to a great extent by two factors — the weather, which, in the north and center, can be expected to bring heavy rain, then snow within the next two months, and the condition of the communication lines running west to east.

The Nazis cannot do anything about the former, but latter can repay improvements in terms of fuel, wear and tear on transport, and tax on the endurance of the soldier.

Another consideration calculated to make the Nazis more disposed for a war of attrition in winter than an expensive renewed effort to gain a blitzkrieg result in the next few weeks is the desirability of withdrawing a proportion of the Luftwaffe strength to oppose the RAF's steadily increasing air offensive on lengthening nights.

The importance to the British of seeing that Hitler's Russian timetable is put behind schedule lies partly in the fact it was obviously outlined to fill profitably the "closed season" for fighting in the Middle East.

Campaigning weather in that theater opens up in about six weeks time, and the view is gaining weight here that if Hitler manages to keep pace with the weather in Russia, he will seek to strike through the Caucasus oil fields to try and sweep around by land upon Suez from the East, at the same time re-exerting pressure across the western desert.

Nazi Oil Problem

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—A British Government oil expert declared today that the Germans will be compelled to alter their blitzkrieg methods or cut their industrial consumption of oil unless they can capture Soviet Russia's Caucausus oil fields by early in 1942.

He said the first signs of a real shortage in the German army, navy, luftwaffe and industry would appear in six months.

German and Swiss, Agents for Nazis, Executed in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Karl Theo Drüke, a German citizen, and Werner Heinrich Wälti, identified in an official announcement as a Swiss, were executed today at Wandsworth Prison as secret agents for Germany.

They were convicted under the Treachery Act after a secret trial June 12-13.

A statment by the Home Office said the men, who were arrested near Edinburgh, Scotland, apparently had been landed near the British coast by seaplane and had rowed ashore in a collapsible rubber boat.

When seized, the statement declared, each was equipped with a portable wireless transmitting and receiving outfit, a large sum of English money and emergency rations, including German sausage.

Both men had foreign passports and spoke English.

One was arrested at a station while studying a timetable and the other was picked up later the same day, the Home Office declared.

It said the men apparently had planned to proceed into southern England to engage in espionage work.

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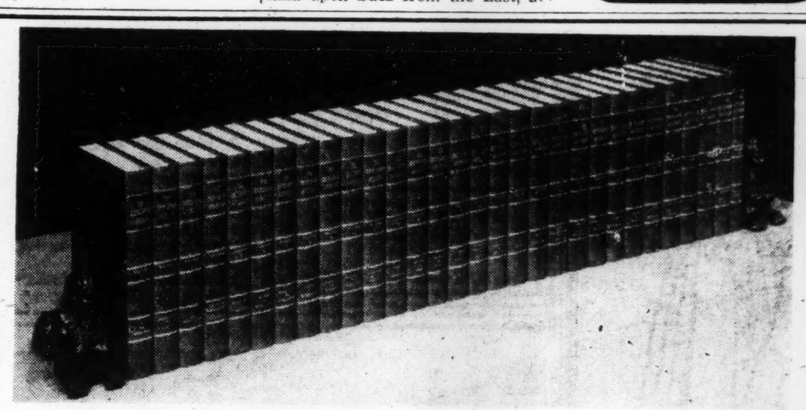

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Nazis Claim Capture of 895,000

Continued from Page 1

old-class reservists into the battle in many sectors.

On the Leningrad front, the Russians said, repeated attacks by the German 16th motorized division were hurled back.

The Red Air force said 53 German planes were destroyed Monday with a loss of only 21 Soviet craft.

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Foreign Commissar and Government spokesman, told a press conference that "the morale of the German Army was broken."

Situation in North

Moscow heard that the Soviet lines in the Belaya Tserkov sector below Kiev were especially strong, lying along the Rossi river, which flows into the Dnieper from the west. In the Korosten sector the Russian defenses use another Dnieper tributary, the Uzh.

The situation around Kholm, in the marshlands midway between Leningrad and Moscow, was obscure.

The Red Army infantry however continued counterattacks, throwing the Germans back.

Meanwhile German night raiders again pounded Moscow last night, showering the Russian capital with "many tons of explosives and tens of thousands of incendiaries," the German High Command declared today.

Direct hits were scored on airplane factories and fires were spread among supply plants in the capital, the daily war bulletin from Hitler's headquarters asserted.

At the front the Red Army's heaviest tanks are playing an important part in Russian counterattacks, according to Moscow reports. The Army organ Red Star reported that two of these mammoth land battleships met and routed an entire German column, including a battalion of motorized infantry, a company of light tanks and 20 armored cars.

Russia Reviews War

Pravda published a comprehensive review of the war under the heading "Collapse of the German Blitzkrieg," giving new estimates of the forces involved.

The article said the Germans launched the war with forces two or three times greater than those which the Red Army had disposed on the Russian-German frontier, and far greater than those used on the western front to conquer France. The Germans were estimated to have employed 30 tank divisions in Russia compared with 10 in France; 15,000 tanks and 10,000 first-line planes as against 7,500 tanks and 5,000 planes in France.

Of 170 divisions the Germans concentrated against Russia, Pravda said, one third were armored or motorized.

Red Star also published a review of the six weeks of war. The Army newspaper asserted that the failure of the German Blitzkrieg to split the Red Army lines was a "very serious failure of the whole Fascist war machine."

Some of the best German divisions have been destroyed and Russian aviation steadily is gaining superiority in the air, said Red Star.

The conclusion was drawn that "after suffering heavy losses in the first battles, the German command will now be obliged to disperse its motorized and mechanized forces all along the great front, converting them into means of helping the attack of the main army units."

Roosevelt and Churchill Placed By Rumor in Secret Meeting

Continued from Page 1

of the two greatest democracies of the world were each absent, simultaneously, at time of war, from their Capitals, and no word could be obtained from either of them. Washington waited tensely for news.

Meanwhile from London came a report that, whether Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had met or not, the two Nations have already undertaken exploratory talks on some aspects of postwar construction. It was assumed here that the talks had been undertaken by Mr. Hopkins.

Statement by G. O. P. Bloc

Washington finally had time to do a little wondering about the Republican Party. This was in connection with recent opposition to Administration defense bills, coupled with the joint statement just issued by 15 prominent individuals, mostly Republicans, including Alf M. Landon, Herbert Hoover, Charles E. Dawes, Frank O. Lowden, Ray Lyman Wilbur, and Henry P. Fletcher, urging "that Congress put a stop to step-by-step projection of the United States into undeclared war."

The political lines have been sharply drawn in Congress on the isolation cause among whose major leaders are two Democrats, Burton K. Wheeler and Bennett C. Clark. But day by day, by and large, the opposition to the Administration's defense steps, as in the unlimited draft extension debate and again in the defense seizure bill, is stronger among Republicans than Democrats.

Much of this is normal minority scrutiny of the Administration's moves. But opposition seems frequently to go beyond this. In fact, were it not for outstanding exceptions, notably Wendell L. Willkie, the Republicans would often seem to be reluctant followers of the Administration's all-out defense program and foreign policy, rather than equal supporters.

U. S. Support for Thailand Is Hinted

Continued from Page 1

as action against Japan is concerned.

It is thought probable that any meeting between the heads of the two great Anglo-Saxon democracies would result in a decision as to just what point Japanese aggression would be met with armed force.

In addition, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has warned the House of Commons that Japanese intervention in Thailand, which he said appeared to be in the offing, "must inevitably give rise to the most serious situation between Britain and Japan." Mr. Eden specifically termed such a move a threat to the security of the great British naval base at Singapore.

Singapore Strengthened

Mr. Eden's warning to Japan followed by a few hours word from Manila that impressive British land, air, and sea reinforcements had arrived at Singapore to bolster the strong Empire defense forces which have been arriving there steadily during the past many months.

It is thought significant that almost every British and American announcement of Far Eastern reinforcements made during the past six months to a year has mentioned aviation. There is a belief in military quarters that Japanese forces, which have never encountered serious aerial opposition, may be found to be particularly vulnerable to that type of attack.

Cruisers in Australia

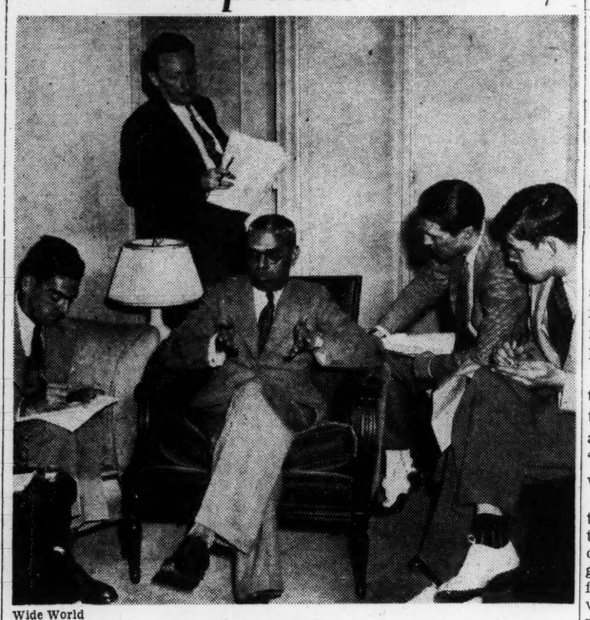
Careful observation has convinced Washington that American and British bombers and fighters are vastly superior to any planes which Japan could send against them and that a repetition of the British success in Libya, where fewer but better British planes swept the skies of Italian aircraft, would probably follow any air clash in the Far East.

Simultaneously with the report of British reinforcements the United States Navy Department has announced that the heavy cruisers Salt Lake City and Northampton have arrived at Brisbane, Australia, on a "training cruise." It is not thought to be entirely a coincidence, however, that these powerful vessels should have arrived at British Oceania at a moment of increasing tension with Japan.

One of the strongest arguments being advanced in Washington against the probability of a Japanese-British clash is the fact that, with Britain and Soviet Russia in a formal alliance, Japan could not count upon Soviet neutrality. Thus the Japanese in attacking the British might find Russian planes from Vladivostok above their cities.

It is also pointed out that the United States is apparently ready to undertake the shipment of war materials to Russia by way of Vladivostok, and that Japan must either take the chance of closing the port or seeing Russia's Siberian armies increase in strength. Since the closing of Vladivostok would result in increased tension with the United States, either course seems fraught with danger for Japan.

He Represents India



Wide World

Sir Shanmukham Chetty

Former Prime Minister of Cochin in Southern India, now Chief of the Indian Purchasing Commission in the United States. He is second from left in picture.

Chief of India's Buying in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—India needs machine tools and tool steel more than anything else from the United States for its war effort, according to Sir Shanmukham Chetty, head of the newly established Indian Purchasing Commission here, who will go to Washington next week to confer with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador.

Listing additional supplies which the vast Indian segment of the British Empire hopes to obtain from America's Arsenal, Sir Shanmukham said they needed trucks for troop transport, lubricants, chemicals and medical supplies, the quantities sought to be determined by Indian's changing needs, by the availability of supplies in the United States and by the presence of shipping facilities.

Heretofore, supplies for India have been ordered through the British Purchasing Commission, the British Office and the new Indian Commission will continue to co-operate on purchases, 'since it's all for the same purpose," Sir Shanmukham added. Both will be located at 43 Exchange Place, and will be on the job until Hitler is smashed, he added.

He said India's steel industry was producing enough ordinary steel for domestic use, but that native ore could not be used in the manufacture of high grade steel, and such steel had in the past been imported from the United States.

Britain Warns Japan on Thailand Action

Continued from Page 1

security of Thailand would be of immediate interest to Britain."

He said Britain was especially interested because a Japanese move into Thailand would be "threatening the security of Singapore."

"I hope," he added, "these words may yet be heeded."

Review of War Status

Mr. Eden and Major Attlee spoke on all phases of the war, from the Far East and the conflict in Russia to the Battle of the Atlantic and United States' aid.

It was announced yesterday that the Prime Minister could not take part in the debate because, as Major Attlee said, he is too busy "with urgent matters connected with the war."

"Every fresh forward move on the part of Japan naturally has the result of bringing China and ourselves closer and closer together," said Mr. Eden. "That friendship and that collaboration with China will continue and I pray will grow."

Middle East Bulwarked

He added: "Men and material are pouring out to strengthen our forces in the Middle East for their next forward plunge," and said that these would "strike their blows for the independence of the countries in the Middle East just as much as for our independence."

"That carries with it the corollary that those countries must cooperate with us in ensuring that they do not afford the opportunity to Germany or the Axis to create disturbances, upheavals or risings to further their war effort," the Foreign Secretary said.

"To take one example—there is in Iran today a large number of Germans. Experience has shown in many lands that these German colonists, experts, tourists or whatever they may be called, are extremely dangerous to the independence of the country in which they are found.

"We have drawn the serious attention of the Iranian Government to the danger to their own interests which they are risking by continuing to permit a large number of Germans to reside in their country.

"I trust that the Iranian Government will not fail to heed this warning given in all friendliness and in all sincerity and that they will take the necessary measures now to deal with this situation."

Enemy Propaganda

Mr. Eden said "enemy propaganda" had suggested that "we might agree to some arrangement or other at the expense of Turkey. There is not of course the shadow of truth in any such suggestion."

He told the House he had been assured by the Russian and Polish Governments that they were determined to work together under their recent agreement "with energy in order to make the maximum contributions they can to defeat Germany at the earliest possible moment."

Agreeing with a suggestion from the floor, Mr. Eden said "It certainly is true that we now are entering a period of greater opportunities than we have had before for political warfare."

Mr. Eden said that "some aspects of postwar reconstruction have already formed the subject of exchanges of views of an exploratory character between the United States and His Majesty's Government."

Refers to Thailand

Major Attlee said Japan's attention to Thailand "bears ominous resemblance to that which preceded the incursion into Indo-China."

Major Attlee praised Russia's "magnificent fight," which he said had completely foiled German expectations of a quick victory and caused a postponement but not abandonment of plans for an invasion of the British Isles.

United States material aid is flowing to Britain in a stream it never approached in the World War, he declared, and terrific blows have been dealt Axis naval forces and shipping.

In July 459,000 tons of Axis shipping were sunk, damaged or put out of action, he declared, including 69 ships destroyed or damaged in the North Sea and Atlantic, and 23 ships sunk in the Mediterranean.

He admitted a British convoy had made contact with German U-boats in the Atlantic, but declared German claims of having sunk 116,500 to 140,000 tons were exaggerated by at least 350 per cent and perhaps by 700 per cent.

Major Attlee, who is Lord Privy Seal and sometimes called the Deputy Prime Minister, declared Britain's defenses against invasion were "incomparably stronger" than a year ago.

"There are satisfactory features in the present phase of the struggle which make it difficult for many of us to prevent cheerfulness from breaking in," he said. "There is nothing wrong in being cheerful provided we do not relax our effort. We should realize that our better situation is only comparative. . . ."

He said one change in the situation over that of a year ago was that "Hitler is now fighting on two fronts, which the German leaders always have striven to avoid."

Invasion of England, which seemed imminent last year, has been "postponed," he said, but added that "nothing could be more foolish than to imagine that postponement means abandonment. . . ."

He referred to the fight on the Russian-German front as a "Titanic struggle," and said "the Russian Army and people are putting up a magnificent fight.

"We are doing our utmost to give all possible assistance to our Russian ally. . . ."

American Aid Rising

Referring to operations a week ago by British airplanes reportedly based on an aircraft carrier in the Arctic, he said "activities of our fleet at Kirkenes (Norway) and elsewhere in the North show how close is our physical contact with the Russian forces. . . . An essential feature of the aid that we can give is not that it will be spectacular, but that it will be effective."

Of British assistance from the United States Major Attlee said:

"Not only does the stream of material exceed anything we received in the last war, but it is sent to us under extraordinarily generous terms of the Lend-Lease Act.

"The visit of Mr. Harry Hopkins had for its main purpose the promotion of even greater assistance under this Act.

"Important as is the physical help we are receiving, no less encouraging is the sense of spiritual unity between the English-speaking people.

"By independent but parallel action in relation to Japan, the United States of America and the British Commonwealth have again affirmed their community of interests wherever liberty is threatened. . . ."

"Despite official Japanese protestations that their motives are purely defensive, his Majesty's Government are maintaining the utmost vigilance, specially in view of the fact that the tone of the Japanese press does not agree with that of official assurances. . . .

"There is plenty of evidence that Japan is directing her attention to Thailand in a manner which bears ominous reserblance to that which preceded the incursion into Indo-China."

Battle of the Atlantic

Swinging into a war review of the battle of the Atlantic, he said, that it was being fought "over an immense area extending far toward the coasts of the U. S. A. and far south in the tropical seas of Africa," but that Britain's imports were being "maintained at a satisfactory figure in spite of all the enemy's efforts."

"No one with any judgment would contend that we have yet won the battle of the Atlantic, but we can say that in this vital part of the battlefield we are holding our own . . ." he said.

Menzies Tells Japan It 'Knows Answers'

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 6

The influential Tokyo newspaper Asahi asked Prime Minister Robert Menzies if he personally could not do something to ease tension in the Far East. Mr. Menzies replied today:

"Japan herself knows the answers to most questions coming up. It is for Japan to make them. After all, no action by Australia or any other British country produced the recent Far Eastern tension. We didn't move into Indo-China."

German Reports Detailing Campaign in East

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—A special communiqué issued from Adolf Hitler's headquarters today declared that "as apparent from numerous reports the Soviet leadership no longer possesses a reliable picture of the situation on their own front."

Because it did not wish to disclose information which might aid the Russians, the communiqué said, the German High Command has been unable to give details of Nazi successes but the time now has come to reveal the results "of the tremendous struggle which began with the break-through of the Stalin Line." The communiqué continued:

The Fatherland had even to tolerate the fact that wrong conceptions arose and enemy countries disseminated misleading rumors. Now the time has come in the face of the beginning of new operations to cast light upon the course and results of the tremendous struggle which began with the break-through of the Stalin Line.

German Strategy

Between the Black Sea and the Finnish Bay the nature of the territory and our own strategy required making a break-through at three decisive points; south of the Pinsk Marshes, in the direction of Smolensk, and south of Lake Peipus.

In the three reports to follow the fight of the groups which operated in these areas is related, and in the conclusive fourth report the results of these operations are to be evaluated.

Operations on the Finnish Front and the fight of the Navy must be reserved for a later report.

Report No. 1

After the Dvina, between Dvinsk and Riga, in stubborn fighting, and Latvia had been cleared of the enemy, the army group of Field Marshal General Ritter von Leeb faced the task of breaking through the Stalin Line running from the Latvian-Soviet border and simultaneously of defeating Soviet armed forces in Estonia.

In an audacious onslaught the army under Colonel-General Busch and the tank group under General Hoeppner, fighting on the same sector, succeeded in breaking through strongly fortified, stubbornly defended positions south of Lake Peipus.

Ostrov, Porkhov and Pskov fell after a short, fierce battle.

Thus the pre-condition was created for a swing around northward to start an attack in the direction of Leningrad. Despite most difficult road conditions and embittered resistance, the greatest exertion of troops on the left wing of forces advancing between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus could thrust forward close to Narva in order to block the land bridge between Lake Peipus and the Finnish Bay.

The army of Colonel-General von Keuchler, operating in Estonia, first captured the fiercely defended cities of Dorpat, Viljandi and Pernau, in numerous stubborn individual skirmishes it drove the enemy divisions back northward beyond Tapa.

Operations of this army group are not yet completed, nevertheless, in this battle sector over 35,000 prisoners have been taken, and 355 tanks and 655 pieces of artillery captured or destroyed.

The air fleet of Colonel-General Keller shares outstandingly in these successes. In this battle sector, it brought down or destroyed on the ground 771 enemy planes.

Report No. 2:

On the southern wing, the army group under command of Field Marshal General von Rundstedt from the beginning had to overcome especially difficult terrain, weather conditions and a numerically far superior army.

In long-drawn-out, heaviest frontal fighting, the armies of Infantry General von Gennagel and Field Marshal General von Reichenau, assisted by the panzer group of Colonel-General von Kleist, had to fight themselves forward until they succeeded in making the opponents give way and in driving a wedge beyond Zhitomir to the gates of Kiev.

With the break-through deep beyond the Stalin Line, it became possible to turn southward in a broad front between the Dniester and the Dnieper, cut off the enemy's retreat and begin an encirclement battle which now is raging at full fury. In these battles, which resulted in extremely high losses for the enemy, an outstanding share falls to Hungarian and Slovak units fighting shoulder to shoulder with German armed forces in loyal comradeship of arms.

Simultaneously with these units under the supreme command of General Antonescu forced the stiffly-defended Pruth and liberated Bessarabia from the enemy despite the fiercest resistance and almost impassable terrain.

Thereafter the army of Colonel-General Ritter von Schobert, comprising German and Rumanian troops, was thrown into operations across the Central Dniester northeastward in order to establish connection with forces coming from the north.

A tentative count in this battle sector reveals over 150,000 prisoners, 1,970 tanks and 2,190 pieces of artillery.

The air fleet of Colonel-General Löhr shares outstandingly in the successful course of these operations. It destroyed in air-fights or on the ground 980 Soviet airforce planes.

Report No. 3:

In the center of the east front, the army group of Field Marshal General von Bock victoriously concluded the great battle of Smolensk. The extent, duration and severity of the fighting is historically unique in the unabating sequence of destructive blows against the Bolshevist forces.

In the almost month-long struggle, the armies of Field Marshal General von Kluge, Colonel General Strauss, and Colonel General Baron von Weichs as well as panzed groups under Colonel General Guderian and Colonel General Hoth inflicted exceedingly bloody losses on the enemy.

Roughly 310,000 prisoners fell into our hands here; 3,205 tanks, 3,120 pieces of artillery and an uncounted quantity of other war materials were captured or destroyed.

The air fleet of Field Marshal General Kesselring had a decisive share in this victory. The Soviet airforce lost 1,098 planes in this battle sector. The course of this struggle will be reported in detail in tomorrow's communiqué.

Fourth report:

The successes scored on the east front and the figures revealed in today's special communiqué raise the totals reported in the communiqué of July 11—which were 400,000 prisoners, 7,615 tanks, 4,423 pieces of artillery, 6,233 airplanes (destroyed or captured)—to 895,000 prisoners, 13,145 tanks, 10,388 pieces or artillery and 9,082 aircraft.

The successes achieved, which by far surpass our highest expectations, can be evaluated correctly in their entirety only if one considers that the bloody losses on the part of this extremely tough and bitter fighting opponent are many times the number of prisoners.

Units of the army, of the field SS and the air force in the face of this stout opponent achieved almost superhuman tasks with a new phase of operations in this destructive battle, which has begun with a sequence of the greatest victories.

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Threat to Religious Liberty Seen in Compulsory Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In opposing compulsory sickness insurance for California by a vote of 871 to 491 the Commonwealth Club of California took two new factors into consideration:

1. Two and a half years of operation of the voluntary sickness insurance plan sponsored by the medical association, the California Physicians Service, and

2. Rejections of draftees for failure to comply with the physical requirements of the Army.

The Club's secret vote followed a 15-month study by its Public Health Section, largely composed of physicians and surgeons, which opposed compulsory sickness insurance 94 to 20. The Section's study and presentation of the majority and minority reports comprise a thorough study of compulsory sickness insurance. It is entitled, "Compulsory Health Insurance."

In arguing that sickness insurance, like life insurance and fire insurance, should be kept in the field of private enterprise, Frank M. Kaye, an optometrist and member of the Public Health Section, disclosed that the California Physicians' Service is served by more than 5,000 physicians and in its first 18 months had acquired more than 20,000 subscribers.

Presenting the majority report against compulsory sickness insurance, Mr. Kaye affirmed that the Club Section approved sickness insurance on a private basis. In the past six years, he said, hospitalization insurance under nonprofit systems had taken root in more than 60 cities in the country and it covers more than 6,000,000 persons at a cost of 50 cents to 85 cents a person a month. Insurance for all types of medical care, including hospitalization, can be obtained for $2.50 to $3 a month, it was pointed out.

While agreeing with the minority argument that private insurance would not afford all persons coverage as completely as would compulsory insurance, the Club members arguing against compulsion pointed out that there were other objections to compulsion which should be considered.

In answering the argument that because 50 per cent or more of the men examined for the draft the past year had been turned down because of some defect, supposedly showing a great need for medical attention, Dr. Alson R. Kilgore, a surgeon, explained that only 10 per cent of the men turned down had physical defects subject to medical treatment.

Dr. Kilgore said he had been examining men for a draft board in a San Francisco district, supposedly containing a high number of unemployed and poorly nourished persons. Over half of those rejected, he said, had technical dental deficiencies, and some had optical difficulties not subject to medical treatment. Although the Army could not take these men, Dr. Kilgore said, so far as the men themselves were concerned, they were in good condition.

From a taxpayers point of view, Dr. Eugene S. Kilgore, a physician, pointed out that a state insurance system would be a bureaucratic millstone the taxpayers would have to carry. Should there be partial relief from the $13,500,000 annual cost of county hospitals, what about the cost of the new system at $21,000,000 a year or greater? he asked.

Taking California's experience in compulsory industrial accident insurance, Dr. Carl L. Hoag, surgeon, assailed the bureaucratic costs of the system. Industrial accident insurance in California costs $50,000,000 a year, Dr. Hoag said. Of this only $8,000,000 is paid to doctors in fees. The rest apparently goes into the system. Although rates technically allowed doctors under the law grant them 15.6 per cent of the money, they are only getting about 8 per cent, Dr. Hoag declared. He pointed out that only one fifth of total sickness costs in California are covered by accident insurance, concluding with this question:

"If accident insurance costs $50,000,000 per year and is one fifth of total illness, what will be the bill for compulsory health insurance when it is fully expanded? How many people realize that if the doctor worked for absolutely nothing, accident insurance would still cost $42,000,000 per year and that there is every reason to expect that compulsory health insurance would cost the same proportionate amount for other than doctors' services?"

Reasons presented by the majority of the Public Health Section against compulsory sickness insurance can be summarized:

1. It would destroy the individual incentive of the medical profession.

2. It would impose a costly bureaucratic system on taxpayers, and make necessary a complicated pay-roll audit system on top of current tax computations on pay rolls.

3. It will encourage people to be sick, to ask for unnecessary prescriptions, and to seek hospitalization unnecessarily.

4. Just because foreign countries have compulsory sickness insurance is no reason for the United States to adopt it. In Europe the lay jobholders of governmental sickness insurance schemes have gradually multiplied until they equal or exceed the number of physicians employed.

5. Compulsory sickness insurance would be class legislation which would adversely affect employers with high pay-roll costs, corner druggists, optometrists, and X-ray operators; practitioners other than doctors of medicine, and their patients who would be subjected to a pay-roll tax without receiving any of the so-called benefits of the system. Only 60 per cent of healing practitioners in California are doctors of medicine.

6. Compulsory sickness insurance would infringe the religious liberty of Christian Scientists.

7. Liberty is more valuable to the American people than any kind of health security, and compulsory sickness insurance is the road to collectivism.

8. In view of rapidly rising private sickness insurance systems, the need for a compulsory state system has not been demonstrated.

Arguments presented in favor of a State system dealt most extensively with the asserted need of medical treatment by citizens on a low-income level, a need supposedly illustrated by rejection of 50 per cent of draftees, and the fact that State systems have been in operation in European and Asiatic countries.

To this last argument Dr. Eugene S. Kilgore replied that even though European and Asiatic countries had State systems of sickness insurance, American standards of health topped the world.

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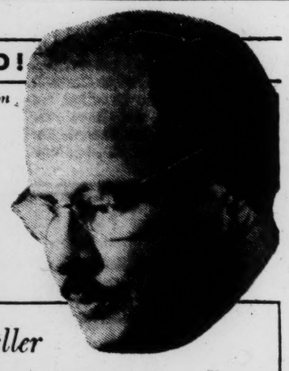
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Antiques: Oriental Influence on Furniture

Philadelphia Museum has exhibit which brings back glamour of clipper ship days.

By Dorothy Grafly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

At a time when the Orient and Occident are being brought closer and closer together by airplane-telescoping of time and space—there is food for thought in a reconstruction of American civilization a hundred years ago. Then fast clipper ships, ancestors of the clipper planes now spanning the Pacific, brought into well-to-do homes of the Eastern Seaboard the arts and crafts of China.

Using this line of thought as a foundation, the Philadelphia Museum of Art has developed in its auxiliary museum, Memorial Hall, a series of rooms recapturing the tastes of the early and late 1800s.

In one room (upper picture), against sulphur-yellow walls, furniture and wall decorations from China bring back the glamour of those clipper-ship days; the sense of opulence, well-being, and world trade that made many a sea captain's mansion the nucleus of a twentieth-century museum.

On the walls are flower still-lifes shaped in bronze, and smaller landscapes in the same medium, that contrast dramatically with the yellow background. Centered, over a delicate, intricate lacquered cabinet is a huge embroidered Chinese picture of a tiger, probably of mid-nineteenth century origin.

The furniture, in general, brings together objects of Chinese lacquer and American Empire style. The lacquer furniture was imported from China between 1820 and 1840; while the barrel stool was originally given to Lewis Clapier by a Chinese merchant. One of the canvases in a later Victorian room, titled "The Victuallers Procession" and painted by John Lewis Krimmel about 1824, sports a large cow labeled "Feed by Lewis Clapier."

Oriental Commerce Left Mark on Nation

Now, a century later, we are only beginning to realize and appreciate the influence that Oriental trade has had upon taste and prosperity in America. Taken for granted as a thriving business in its heyday, its cultural and design significance was eclipsed by commercial profits. Yet, it helped to build many a fine mansion in New England and the Middle Atlantic States; in fact, wherever sea captains cast land anchor and reared families.

It was inevitable that Oriental design should creep into the shaping of American furniture, and that many spacious homes from Philadelphia to Porthmouth, N. H., or Portland, Maine, should reflect objects imported from the Orient. Also, that home-fashioned furnishings influenced by a seaway intercourse were destined to open China to western trade and to pave the way for present friendly relations between the vast Chinese Republic and the United States.

While few American rooms were as completely Oriental as the clipper-ship Chinese room in Memorial Hall, the Mandeville-Rozet, Philadelphia drawing room (middle picture) is typical of impressive interiors that might have been found in any one of a dozen seaport towns or cities.

Here, also, Oriental influence makes itself felt, in bric-a-brac and even in the greater delicacy of furniture design. All the furnishings in the room were used in Philadelphia between the years 1830 and 1840.

To give animation to the room, the Museum has placed at the piano (imported from Paris) a mannequin in the dress of the period.

Oriental influence, however, was not confined to the first half of the nineteenth century. What clipper ships accomplished for the elite, the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876 brought to the consciousness of the American public in general. With its wealth of Oriental exhibits it whetted the appetite for elaborate design and exerted its influence upon the forms of late Victorian furniture.

What some of these pieces missed in delicacy—the keynote of Chinese decorative values—they made up in a peculiarly heavy elegance.

Comparison of Types Makes Interesting Study

It is interesting to study, for comparison and contrast, the delicacy of furniture in the Chinese clipper-ship room, with the late Victorian pieces by Daniel Pabst, Philadelphia cabinetmaker, and his contemporaries, as seen in several interiors devoted to 1875-1900. Reflected in the lavish wood fretworks of mirror, chair, screen, sofa, or table, is the Oriental delight in intricacy minus Oriental sensitivity to line and form.

Such furnishings were the direct outcome of public demand spurred by the Philadelphia Centennial of which Memorial Hall, itself, is an architectural relic.

Growing catholicity of American taste, resulted in the absorption into socially conscious rooms of everything from American-made furniture and French pictures to Chinese cabinets and bric-a-brac. This vogue finds expression in a spacious late Victorian interior which jumbles together in true flavor of the day, furniture brought by ships from the Far East, porcelains and paintings from France, and an entire dining-room suite made by Philadelphia's Daniel Pabst and upholstered in rich red damask.

Again, to add reality mannequins are seated at a tea table, a rubber plant grows in a jardiniere. Another lady, in a gown of prominent stripes, stand beside an ornate table. Topped with that superb concoction of Victorian taste, a mass of artificial fruits under a great glass globe (bottom picture).

Although the interiors were devised as backgrounds for paintings from the Museum's Wilstach Collection, they have assumed an importance all their own. For they bring the art of the period, with its strong flavor, into intimate association with furniture.

This is so cosmopolitan in origin and design that it should open the eyes of the public not only to the decorative arts of grandmother's time, but also to the amazing environmental composite from which has emerged American taste of our own day.

Philadelphia Museum of Art

Furniture Exhibit at Memorial Hall

Upper: Furnishings of this room portray the clipper-ship era in America—1820-40—when sea captains brought art objects from China and Japan. Walls are sulphur yellow and make a striking background for paintings in panel form and for lacquered and carved furniture. Center: This arrangement shows the 1830-40 taste in furniture which still carries many characteristics of the Empire style. Lower: A setting of the 1860s shows a large teakwood center table elaborately carved about the legs as well as through the rim at the top, walnut armchair, and needle-work screen, all making a setting for a mannequin in a draped and lace-trimmed gown.

Tale of Two Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia River

Two cities on the Columbia River, Vancouver and Longview, Wash., each of which has won the industrial prize of a national defense aluminum plant, present a study in two methods of municipal development, Vancouver being a result of natural growth and Longview being one of planned development.

Both, however, in a national emergency, had what was needed. They not only had an available abundance of cheap power from the Grand Coulee-Bonneville system, but they had industrial sites on the Columbia where the river is deep and wide and ocean-going vessels may dock at the very door of industry.

Vancouver's career has been decided by its strategic position on the river. After the Columbia has made its scenic way through the Gorge and broadens into a noble waterway, there is Vancouver. The river is a mile and a half wide between Vancouver and Portland.

In 1825, it became the site of a Hudson's Bay trading post. After the British moved north, it became the American Fort Vancouver. Ulysses Grant was stationed there at one time.

It is the scene of many "firsts" from the first apple tree in Washington to the first grist mill and from the first steamboat to the first gospel meeting. The City was founded by a woman, Esther Short, who platted it and gave it a municipal dock and public park, all a part of her original donation claim of 640 acres.

After the Columbia leaves Vancouver, travels north, and turns toward the ocean, there is Longview, 100 years younger. It is a planned lumber community, originated by the Longbell Company in 1923. The City was established on a basis of planned forestry that would supply raw material until A. D. 2000.

Those who have watched the City fill in the pattern have seen it grow from a bare-looking place to its present urban stateliness. At first the wide streets, the civic, commercial, residential, recreational, and industrial zones seemed too far apart and the canvas too large to fill.

Kate Archibald

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Senators Seek To Void President's Road Plan Veto

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Backed by a unanimous committee recommendation, proponents of a $295,000,000 defense highway program sought the necessary two-thirds Senate majority today to override President Roosevelt's veto.

The measure would authorize apportionment of $125,000,000 among the State for building roads in the Nation's "strategic" defense system, and expenditure of $150,000,000 for access roads in connection with defense establishments.

It woud also authorize $10,000,000 for building airplane landing strips along public highways and $10,000,000 for the cost of surveys and plans.

A major objection by the President was that the funds for strategic networks would be apportioned. He had recommended a total of $25,000,000 without apportionment.

The legislation provided for 75 per cent contribution by the Federal Government compared with the 50 per cent provided for ordinary Federal aid highways.

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Trans-Pacific Air Services Doubled by Pan American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—Increasing passenger, freight, and postal demands between the United States and the Territory of Hawaii have made it necessary for Pan American Airways to double its clipper service between the mainland and the islands.

Effective Aug. 10, three new trans-Pacific services will go into effect. One will connect Los Angeles directly with Honolulu each week. One will connect San Francisco and Los Angeles each week with the Islands. The third will be a bimonthly service direct between San Francisco and the Islands.

Pan American's present schedules will be maintained in addition, namely, service direct from San Francisco once a week to Hawaii, thence to Guam, the Philippines, and the Orient; and a bimonthly service, San Francisco-Los Angeles-Hawaii-New Zealand.

Rapid Gain in Traffic

On the new schedule, there will be six clippers, four of the Boeing 314's and two Martins.

Through July this year the clippers averaged monthly 18,000 pounds of mail, 7,000 pounds of air express, and 100 passengers. April and May mail amounted to 50,800 pounds this year compared to 17,500 pounds in those months last year.

The figures illustrate how the defense program in Hawaii has forced Pan American to add more wings to its mainland route.

Outlets to Continents

Not only is Hawaii an important Pacific outpost of the Nation, it is the crossroads today for important persons who have no other way to Europe other than the clippers from each coast of the United States.

Withdrawal of most American liners from the trans-Pacific routes and confusion over the security of Japanese ships during the international tension has made the clipper route unusually popular. Passenger space has been utilized 95 per cent this year. Pan American declared.

Mail cargoes have increased 200 per cent in the past seven months. Where they used to average 500 pounds a flight, they are now three to four times that amount. Air express has made the same record.

Pan American is uncertain when its new fleet of clippers, scheduled for 1942 delivery, will be ready, since defense needs have delayed this program.

U. S. Ponders Use Of Concrete Barges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission is considering reinforced concrete tow barges as a possible means of alleviating the shipping shortage.

It announced that about 20 concrete construction officials had been invited to attend a technical meeting here Aug. 8 to consider the feasibility of such barges. The Commission stressed that "this is purely an exploratory meeting."

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Henderson Asks Price Control, Warns of Inflation Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — Armed with a vanload of charts, Price Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday asked Congress for price-fixing authority with the warning: "We stand now on the brink of inflation."

Mr. Henderson appeared before the House Banking and Currency Committee to ask quick passage of an emergency price control act, authorizing the President to establish maximum or ceiling prices for any commodities, principally on the basis of prices prevailing on July 29, 1941.

With the cost of living already up 20 per cent over the summer of 1939 and certain "sensitive commodities" up 50 per cent, the Nation must decide now whether it wants to run the risks of inflation and a post-war slump, Mr. Henderson told the committee.

"Even if Congress acts instantaneously, there will still be tremendous difficulty in preventing certain volatile forces at work today from bringing the Nation to an inflationary status," he admitted.

Mr. Henderson said that he is attempting to strike at high prices in the steel scrap industry by turning over to the Attorney General evidence of purported collusion in the industry. The case, he said, was the first in which formal action had been instituted and it was done "with reluctance."

Mr. Henderson's charts, propped on a blackboard before the Committee, told the story of the increasingly rapid rate if price rises in the last few months and of new pressure forces.

Pressure forces threatening to push the Nation over the "brink of inflation" unless the Government takes more vigorous price control action were described by Mr. Henderson as follows:

1. Disclosure by the Office of Production Management of impending shortages this year in 14 major defense items—aluminum, brass, cadmium, cork, calfskin, goatskin, kapok, magnesium, neoprene, nickel, pig iron, wool, zinc and potash.

2. British and allied shipping losses, cutting down transportation facilities for commodities for which the United States is dependent on other countries.

3. Greatly enlarged pay rolls now at an "all-time high," 152 per cent of normal, going into the hands of workers at the "end of a drought period as far as many consumers are concerned."

4. Shortage of freight cars, brought about by the necessity of shipping defense materials from one section of the country to another.

The Price Administrator described the pay roll situation as the "most volatile" factor in the whole picture. "If we are going to have a foreshortened supply of commodities, the price level will respond naturally unless some control is instituted," he warned.

More Than Talk Needed

While commending businessmen in general for their adherence to price schedules issued by his office, Mr. Henderson told the Committee that the time had come for "something more substantial than conversation." He estimated that voluntary price control had "probably influenced our economy 20 per cent one way or another," but added that "there is still a strong upward tilt."

The danger signal, he said, could be seen in the increasingly rapid rise in price rises for 28 basic commodities, up 50 per cent since the outbreak of the war.

With food prices up 15 per cent already, Mr. Henderson warned that the consumer "faces further increases in living costs."

The purchasing value of the dollar, he said, has already decreased six cents. "For its 1945 volume,' he laughingly told the Committee, "I put a question mark."

Mr. Henderson praised the copper and zinc industries for their co-operation in keeping their prices within control. Agreement with lumber manufacturers, plus staggered buying by the Government, successfully held lumber within bounds at the end of 1940 when the Army was buying large supplies for cantonments, but in the last few weeks lumber prices have "started another spiral," he said.

Insisting that the steel scrap industry is "no more wicked" than the others, Mr. Henderson said it was more bothered with "chiselers" that made pressure for price increases greater.

Seek Strike Authorization

Wide World

Leaders of 'Big Five' Brotherhoods

These officials of the 'Big Five' Brotherhoods were among railroad union chiefs who authorized a strike vote after representatives of the Nation's railroads rejected a demand for higher pay at conferences in Chicago. Left to right, seated: A. Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. J. Goff, Assistant President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; H. W. Fraser, President, Order of Railway Conductors. Back Row, left to right: A. F. Whitney, President of Railroad Trainmen; T. C. Cashen, President, Switchmen's Union of North America.

Strike Ballots Sent to Railroad Workers

By the Associated Press

The Nation's 1,200,000 organized railroad workers were asked by their leaders at Chicago today to authorize a strike to enforce demands for increased pay.

Strike ballots were sent to workers after representatives of 125 railroad companies operating 99.1 per cent of the Nation's mileage rejected wage demands which they said would add $900,000,000 annually to operating expenses.

Danger of a railroad tieup actually is months off because of protective provisions of the Railway Labor Act which governs such disputes.

Spokesmen for 14 unions of 850,000 non-operating workers said the result of their voting would be known in a week, but those of the five unions of 350,000 operating workers said from 20 to 30 days would be required to determine their sentiment.

If a strike were approved, they agreed, a date for the walkout would be set quickly. More time could be consumed, however, by the intervention of the National Railway Mediation Board involving additional conferences. If no settlement resulted, President Roosevelt could appoint an emergency fact-finding board which would delay action 60 days.

In 1938, for example, union and management negotiations over a proposed pay cut broke off and the Mediation Board entered the dispute Aug. 11. It withdrew Aug. 31 and strike votes were completed by Sept. 26. Mr. Roosevelt appointed a fact-finding commission Sept. 27. It recommended withdrawal of the pay cut plan Oct. 29 and the lines complied on Nov. 4.

In the present dispute, union spokesmen said they would not ask intervention of the Mediation Board but would accept its services if it offered them.

Negotiations on the wage question collapsed yesterday. The carriers' Conference Committee had been discussing wage, rule and vacation issues with labor chieftains since July 24.

A 30 per cent pay increase was sought by the operating unions, consisting of locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen. The current wage rates vary according to unions, rules and classifications, the lowest wage being $5.06 a day for switch tenders.

Raises of 30 to 34 cents an hour were demanded by the non-operating unions—clerks, telegraphers, machinists, shop laborers, and such employees. They now are paid an average of 67.4 cents an hour.

In arguing for more pay, union spokesmen contended railroad business was improving, living costs were rising and railroad men were paid less than workers of comparable skill and responsibility in other industries.

Carrier representatives declared workers' pay was at an all-time high, and contended the advances would cost $900,000,000 annually, which they said exceeded the net income of the lines in any one year.

Motor Clubs In N. Y. Drive To Save Gas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6—While gasoline rationing appeared to be looming nearer for the Eastern Seaboard, with one major oil company officially declaring ration cards for New York State already had been drawn up, representatives of 100,000 automobile club members in the State embarked today on a campaign to educate motorists to the seriousness of the oil shortage.

At a meeting of automobile club officials with Carroll E. Mealey, Motor Vehicle Commissioner and Petroleum Co-ordinator for the State, it was decided that the clubs print 100,000 stickers in yellow and blue bearing the words, "I don't waste gas." These will be distributed to motorists who sign a pledge to save gasoline.

Coincidentally, the clubs will institute a "walk to church" publicity campaign, will urge the public to use the utilities instead of automobiles for shopping trips, to "double up" when riding to work, and to adopt a voluntary 40-mile speed limit for driving. Mr. Mealey added as suggestions that nearby recreation grounds instead of distant localities be chosen for picnics; that motor boats for pleasure use be curtailed; that junior operator licenses be used sparingly, and that carburetors, brakes and tires be so adjusted as to give maximum gas mileage.

Reflecting the acuteness of the shortage was the statement of a major oil company official that perhaps already ration cards had been printed for use in New York State. It was his understanding that two types of cards would be used, one for pleasure cars which woud limit purchases to a specific amount of gas each week; the other for commercial vehicles, which would allow as much gasoline to be bought as was needed for regular business trips.

Mr. Mealey, who was to confer today in Washington with Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Federal Petroleum Coordinator, said he had received no copy of any rationing cards, but had been informed that a proposal had been submitted to Washington to establish some type of rationing.

While automobile club representatives in the Albany meeting contended that the 7 o'clock curfew had saved no gasoline, several New York dealers reported that Tuesday's sales were much below par and foresaw a moderate saving of gasoline if the trend continued. The consensus was that a big reason for lack of greater savings was the failure of the general public to realize the acuteness of the gasoline shortage on the Eastern Seaboard, occasioned by diversion of tankers to Britain.

A few filling stations in the New York Metropolitan area were reported raising prices one half cent a gallon, apparently to counteract the effect of diminished sales. There was no general price rise, however. One member of the industry said the major companies had agreed not to alter their prices without first consulting Washington.

Transport for Transmitter Asked of Argentina by Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 6 (AP)—Germany has asked Argentina's permission to fly to Europe a 500-pound short-wave radio transmitter which was seized by Argentine authorities but restored to its owners after the Nazi Embassy vigorously protested.

Simultaneously, the apparatus figured in another action when a Federal prosecutor asked the courts to start proceedings against the German Embassy for bringing it into the country in the first place.

Prosecutor Gustavo Caraballo charged that the presence of the Nazi-owned transmitter in this country "apparently" constituted an infraction of customs regulations.

The transmitter had been flown from Argentina to Peru—at a dollar a pound—as "diplomatic baggage" and brought back again because of a Peruvian ban restricting such baggage to 44 pounds.

On the return trip it was seized by an Argentine Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The affair stirred up a controversy in which some members of the Argentine Congress proposed that the German Ambassador be ejected from the country.

Meanwhile, the Congressional committee, seeking sources of revenue of the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero, ordered an investigation of the publication's accounts.

The committee also received from the Dies Committee in Washington data it had requested concerning "fifth column" activities in the Western Hemisphere.

The Argentine Senate last night passed a bill providing prison terms of from one to three years for persons who insult the flag, national hymn or "the memory of our heroes."

In addition, Argentine nationals found guilty of these "crimes against the national sentiment" will lost their citizenship.

Wait for Wendler

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Japanese steamship Rakuyo Maru on which Ernest Wendler, expelled Nazi Minister to Bolivia, booked passage for Japan, postponed sailing yesterday for the third time.

The steamship had obtained fuel oil and taken aboard supplies. No explanation was given for its failure to leave port, but maritime circles reported the ship had received orders from Japan to wait.

The Rakuyo Maru originally was to have sailed Aug. 2.

Ecuador 'Warned'

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Japan has warned Ecuador of "grave consequences" in relations between the two countries if Ecuador expels a Japanese resident on suspicion of espionage, according to Foreign Office informants.

The Japanese said Ecuador officials had "exerted undue oppression" on Japanese in that country because of "groundless rumors" that more than 3,000 Japanese had been involved in a border clash between Peru and Ecuador. The name of the Japanese who might be expelled was not given.

Japan has formally asked Ecuador to take steps to prevent such "undue oppression" in the future, it was stated.

House Limits Seizure Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Senate and House agreement on final details was awaited today to clear the way for completion of congressional action on legislation empowering the President to requisition a variety of property or supplies considered necessary for national defense.

In general, only military or naval equipment, supplies, munitions, or machinery could be requisitioned and the owners of the property would have to be given just compensation.

The House passed the measure 241 to 136 Aug. 5 and sent it to the Senate. A conference committee was expected to work out an agreement on differences between the House bill and the version previously approved by the Senate.

The major House change was an amendment sponsored by Representative John Taber (R.) of New York, which would prohibit the removal of machinery or equipment indispensible to a plant in operation.

Mr. Taber said this would protect a plant engaged in nondefense work, which would have to close down if one or two vital machines were requisitioned. Such a plant, he added parenthetically, might be in the nondefense category solely because it had been unable to obtain defense orders despite its best efforts and its readiness to handle them.

The Taber amendment appeared to satisfy a number of the bill's opponents who had urged that the legislation was merely another version of plant-seizure authorization which the House twice overwhelmingly rejected in recent weeks.

The tenor of House arguments against the bill was that the powers conferred on the President were so broad that he could seize all personal property in the country and then dispose of it as he wished.

Those supporting the bill contended that the authority was necessary to forestall possible interference or non-co-operation with the defense program. They said the President should be trusted to administer the requisitioning authority in the best interests of defense.

Japanese Tanker Seeks Oil in U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP)—The 75,000-barrel tanker, Nitiei, owned by the Japanese Asano Bussan Company, anchored in the outer harbor yesterday after spending a week offshore.

It was reported unofficially that an oil company had filed a request with Washington to sell the Japanese concern a cargo of low-grade diesel oil. The Asano Bussan Company also was reported to have petitioned the Federal Reserve Bank for permission to withdraw frozen funds to pay for the cargo, port costs, and supplies for the return trip to Japan.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Japanese freighter Kozui Maru left today to return empty to Japan after waiting two days to take aboard more than 4,000 tons of wheat for North China. It was the last Nipponese vessel in Canadian waters.

An expert permit for the wheat was issued before the recent order freezing Japanese assets in the Dominion. However, the ship's agents were unable to obtain release of funds, held in Seattle, for payment.

Schools Open In Youngstown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown's public schools are maintaining "business as usual" this summer in a program to train workers for vital national defense jobs and to educate the City's big foreign-born population in the ways of democracy.

Lights are burning all night in high schools as men and boys alternate on "round the clock" shifts to learn the shop work, including such subjects as welding, pattern making, mechanical drawing, automobile mechanics, electrical work, plumbing, and other trades.

Charles E. Atkinson, Director of Adult Education, said 2,070 men and boys have been rushed through these classes since they were started during the winter and 1,267 got jobs at once. He believes most of the others also got jobs but did not report.

Girls also are enrolled in classes designed to train them for jobs that are necessary to defense, such as home nursing, home management, restaurant training, care of clothing, and other subjects.

Wofford to Raise $500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spartanburg, S. C. — District Wofford College alumni groups have been organized throughout the State in preparation for a $500,000 promotion program at the Methodist institution, according to an announcement made by Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, President of the school, who said the program calls for $200,000 to be expended on physical renovations and improvements at the College and the addition of $300,000 to the invested endowment fund of the institution.

Labor Parleys in Canada

By the Canadian Press

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Canada's Labor Minister and a representative of John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, conferred last night on the miners' "production curtailment" program that has slowed down coal output in 10 Cape Breton mines.

Labor Minister Norman McLarty, in Nova Scotia to take a hand personally in the attempt to end the slowdown, sat down with William Sneed soon after Mr. Lewis' emissary had arrived here by plane from St. Louis, Mo., for the same purpose as the Minister.

Mr. McLarty had waited all day for the former Illinois State Senator. In the meantime, he discussed the Cape Breton situation for the second time in two days with Hon. L. D. Currie, Nova Scotia Minister of Mines and Labor.

Brantford, Ont.—Four hundred workers of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., here resumed work yesterday after the plant had been inactive for more than a week.

The work stoppage occurred when 28 grinders protested over wages and the majority of employees acted in sympathy with their stand. A spokesman for the employees committee said that as soon as the men were back at work they would apply for a government conciliation board.

Montreal—Union demands for a "union shop" was the chief subject of discussion at hearing of a Federal Conciliation Board investigating a dispute involving 5,000 aircraft workers in the Montreal district.

The board is presided over by Mr. Justice E. A. H. Fortier of Hull, Quebec, while D. A. Paterson represents the employees, and John A. Clelland the employers.

Cape Breton Coal Dispute

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Federal Minister of Labor, Norman McLarty, is now in Nova Scotia trying to settle the most baffling labor dispute that has arisen in this country since the war began. For years off and on there has been unrest among the coal miners of Cape Breton Island.

The cause has related to the geographical position of the coal deposits and the lack of adequate markets. The power for local steel companies, ship bunkering, heating and manufacturing needs of the adjacent Maritime areas and sales to St. Lawrence ports in the open season weren't a sufficient outlet for the coal production and in recent years subsidies have been granted on coal supplied to central Canada.

In the industrial areas of the central Provinces, which have no coal deposits of their own, Nova Scotian coal came into natural competition with bituminous from the United States, and the sale of the Canadian coal was limited. The growth of war industry in the Maritimes has caused a substantial and imperative demand on the output of the mines, but in recent weeks the miners have slowed down on production in a sort of "sit down" strike.

There is no clear cut issue between the mine owners and the employees. The miners are not making any specific demands for higher wages from their employers. An executive of the mine workers has stated that there is no dispute with the company (The Dominion Coal Company). In reality complaints of various kinds are likely to gather form but the main question over which the trouble has arisen is the right to referendum among the miners. The workmen demand an old right to decide by popular vote on agreements made between the union representatives and the employers.

In March, 1940, a conciliation board recommended certain wage increases for the year and further stipulated that an arbitration tribunal would discuss wage rates for 1941. The recommendations of the Board of Conciliation were accepted by the employers and by the miners through a referendum. Later on the arbitration tribunal brought in its scale of wages for 1941 which was approved by the company and by union representatives. There, however, the matter ended. There was no referendum, and after the new rates had been in force for a fortnight or so, the voice of a strong, dissenting minority was heard. It is believed highly probable that if the award of the arbitration tribunal had been placed before the miners in accordance with custom, it would have been accepted. Now several miners are bitterly denouncing the action of their union officials. It is primarily a quarrel between a number of the miners, descendants of sturdy early Martime settlers, and members of the executive of the union.

Irrespective of the origin of the trouble, the fact remains that while the company cannot find any formula to straighten out the dispute between the factions, war industry is not getting its full quota of coal. In the past three months there has been a shortage in production of nearly 500,000 tons. General complaints have been levelled at the company as the trouble has continued, but no specific requests in regard to wages or working conditions have been advanced by the miners. There is therefore not the usual foundation on which a new board of conciliation could be established. It is an unusual situation that confronts the Minister of Labor on his visit to Cape Breton, aand one which will require some new form of antidote. The Minister has already made earnest appeals to the miners to settle their differences, without success. At the same time public opinion is showing various signs of irritation at the prolonged controversy, and there is a growing demand from all sections that the trouble should be settled immediately.

Sandusky, Ohio—Construction work at the $40,000,000 Plum Brook Ordnance Plant slowed toward a standstill as 675 American Federation of Labor carpenters prolonged their work stoppage, begun Aug. 2 as a result of a wage dispute. Nearly half of the 3,100 construction workers were made idle by the carpenters' absence. Carpenters are asking a 25-cent increase in the hourly $1.12½ wage scale.

Cleveland — A shoulder-to-shoulder blockade of factory gates, set up by Congress of Industrial Organization pickets, interfered somewhat with work at the Aluminum Company of America plant, but company officials said production was not seriously hampered.

The C.I.O. Die-Casters Union, victor in a recent collective bargaining election at the plant, directed its blockade against 400 A. F. of L. and non-union employees.

Newcomerstown, Ohio—C. I. O. Steel Workers, on strike a month at the Heller Brothers Company plant won a collective bargaining election and began negotiating with the company for a contract. The union wants a 10 cent boost in the present wage scale, which averages 55 to 60 cents an hour. The minimum now is 45 cents.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—A strike of A. F. of L. oil field and refinery workers area forced the O. H. Grimes Gasoline Company to shut down one of its natural gas plants, and the shutdown was reported to have threatened magnesium production at the Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Mich.

Dow normally receives 3,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily from the Grimes firm. The A. F. of L. strike was directed against the Pure Oil Company in support of a union demand for a contract and reinstatement of two discharged workmen.

San Francisco—Bus drivers and terminal employees of the Pacific Greyhound Lines voted eight to one to strike unless the company immediately undertakes labor negotiations.

The vote, conducted by the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (A. F. of L.), was taken in Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico.

W. E. Travis, company President, said the union's demand for five cents a mile for drivers instead of the present 3.6 cents would represent an addition of $2,000,000 a year to operating costs.

Plea Observed

TORONTO, Aug. 6 (CP)—Canadian motorists generally observed the plea for slower highway speeds and cessation of unnecessary travel during the past week end, a survey of gasoline conservation efforts showed.

A pronounced decline in travel and great reduction in speeds were reported on Quebec highways. G. A. McNamee, manager of the Royal Automobile Club of Canada, said the Government suggestion to reduce speeds and consumption of gasoline had met with excellent response.

Aug. 4, a Toronto civic holiday, found city traffic volume reduced about one third from regular civic holiday traffic.

Ottawa Oil Company officials reported nothing unusual in the public reaction to the second gasolineless week end. Motorists were falling into line and observing the regulations, which call for operation of service stations from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and to be closed Sundays.

House Committee Soon to Report On Seaway Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee hoped to end today a month and a half of public hearings on the Administration's plan to develop power and navigation potentialities from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the St. Lawrence River.

Chairman Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas said an executive session of the Committee would follow Friday morning, when, members said, they expected to take a vote on reporting the bill out to the floor of the House for debate.

Committee members, who have listened to more than 100 witnesses since the hearings began last June 17, predicted the bill would be reported favorably.

They would not, however, venture to predict what its fate would be, if it reached the floors of the House and Senate.

N. R. Danielian, Director of the Commerce Department's St. Lawrence Survey, told the Committee yesterday that lake carriers and the steel industry feared the project "would disrupt the existing happy business community" by bringing "other elements" into the field.

Hague Spending Review Refused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5—Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City and Democratic "boss" of New Jersey, won a court victory here yesterday when Justice Newton Porter, of the State Supreme Court, denied an application by Judge Ashley B. Carrick, of the Jersey City Municipal Court, for a writ of review of the spending of $75,000 by the Jersey City Commission in an advertising campaign aimed at arousing public opinion to prevent the adoption of the railroad tax compromise sponsored by Gov. Charles Edison.

In setting aside the application, Justice Porter said he was denying it because under the law the issuance of a writ of certiorari reviewing such acts of a municipal body was "discretionary with the court."

"You have not satisfied me that the City did not have the right to undertake this advertising campaign," he told Judge Carrick. "I think there is no question the City Commission did have the right to influence legislation, the effect of which might be to almost bankrupt the City."

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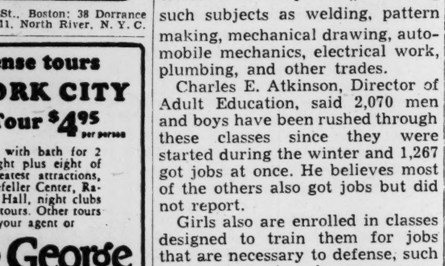

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 6, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

'Houses,' Says Edward Stone, Famous Architect, 'Should Be Tailored to Fit'

By Ruth Steiger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I went with a pencil, a note pad, and a prejudice.

It would, of course, be very interesting to examine with an outstanding American architect the latest trends in modern residential architecture. But as for encountering any genuine charm and homeyness—well, these were to be found only in the familiar, traditional styles.

But Edward Stone's manner was immediately disarming. This modest, quiet Arkansan—who has, while still under 40, helped design the Music Hall, in Radio City, and the New York Museum of Modern Art, who is said to have created more modern houses than any other Eastern architect, and who has been called the "brightest young man" in the profession—looked like the kind that would want to build houses that were real homes.

And I found that he is creating real homes, homes which have quite as much charm as those in traditional style and which are fresh, original, and full of surprises besides.

Suiting Individual Needs

"You know, in building a house," he told me, as he took me from his office in Rockefeller Center, New York City, to a narrow bit of roof on another floor where the house he designed for Collier's Magazine has been on exhibit, "we always construct it in relation to the furniture to be used in it."

There's one of the secrets of the livability of Mr. Stone's houses. Each is built to suit the needs and interests of the occupants—as is very evident in the Collier house. This attractive, six-room dwelling is a perfect illustration of the fact that modern houses, like modern clothes, should not be just coverings, but should be adapted to fit the activities of those who will use them. For this house, although constructed on a narrow ledge overhanging 51st Street, with skyscrapers for company, nevertheless breathes a delightfully homey atmosphere. And within its simple, rectangular, two-story frame is provision for many more activities than could usually be accommodated in a small house. This is accomplished by the elimination of waste space and the adapting of the same space and the same furniture to different uses.

In fact, the house embodies many of the striking features of Mr. Stone's architecture—extensive use of glass, both clear and obscure; linking of indoor and outdoor living through opening every room onto a bit of garden or a balcony; and surprising novelties such as redwood stepping stones in the garden and redwood cobble paving for the veranda to match the outer walls of the same California wood. But to me the multiple use of space is the cleverest and most fascinating innovation of all.

Take the dining room, for instance. It is guest room and game room as well. Long and spacious, with one whole side wall of glass revealing a lovely garden outdoors, it has a couch and book shelves at one end and a very smart version of a pass-window from the kitchen at the other. The room also contains a built-in rectangular dining table—which lifts up into the panelled wall after the supper dishes have been cleared away. Behind another panel hides a ping-pong table. Pull this out, and an evening's fun can begin.

When bedtime comes, there's no need for Alice's friend to go home. A soundproof partition in three sections, with a door through the center, slides out from behind that magic wall panelling; and Margaret has a cozy bedroom with shelves of books to choose from if she likes to read herself to sleep, and a bathroom just adjacent.

This is no ordinary bathroom, either. It has a long, sliding mirror which can be raised to screen the windows and darken the room for photographic developing. And in place of the conventional wash-bowls on a stand, there are two bowls sunken in a long, marble-topped table which makes a perfect developing-room work table and, underneath, furnishes useful cabinet space and a clothes hamper.

The Collier house would cost $12,000-$15,000 to build. But even a tiny house costing only $3,500-$4,000 need not be cramped. Mr. Stone has designed such a home in a most interesting manner.

Eliminating Waste Space

The owner of it need only slide away the wall between the living room and one bedroom to see the living room suddenly grow spacious. The couch beds, forming an L at the end of the enlarged room, and joined at the head by a large square table, make a perfectly normal and attractive living-room nook.

A further miraculous feature of this all-purpose room is the dining room that slides into it from the kitchen! This time it's not a wall, but a dining table, that disappears. Having been laid in the kitchen, it is then pushed through the kitchen wall into the dining alcove. Dinner over, it is pushed back again (which saves carrying dishes); the chairs are rearranged; and the room gives itself over entirely to the functions of a living room.

An important trend today, Mr. Stone said, is the discarding, for outer walls, of synthetic materials and smooth plaster surfaces in favor of natural materials, such as wood, stone, and brick. California redwood, fir, cedar, and spruce are being used unpainted, but treated to bring out the natural color of the wood, or bleached to a wonderful weather gray. This is less expensive than a paint finish; and it doesn't have to be renewed.

Another modification of the harsh extremes to which modern architecture was going several years ago is seen in the new roofs. Many people don't like absolutely flat roofs, Mr. Stone told me, and are demanding that they be at least slightly pitched. The angle of the roof is, however, restricted by one thing—the extensive use of large glass areas in exterior walls today. These glass areas make it necessary to project the roof far beyond the wall to provide protection from the sun. So roof variety is being obtained in many ingenious ways. In a large home recently designed and executed by Mr. Stone, the strong, bold, horizontal lines of the roof were very effectively balanced by a tall chimney enlarged until it became of great architectural prominence. Another means of varying the markedly horizontal is to have only a partial second story. Leaving the principal rooms only one story high, Mr. Stone would build the second-floor rooms over the service elements only. To get away from the cubicle effect both inside and outside the house is today a constant rule.

Extensive Use of Glass

"Will the modern houses being built today be difficult to sell ten or fifteen years from now?" I wanted Mr. Stone to tell me.

He didn't think so, because modern architecture, while still evolving, is no longer in the experimental stage. Without sacrificing originality, it is finding expression in forms of more lasting appeal.

"What are your views regarding glass walls, Mr. Stone?" I asked at last, bristling a bit, this being one of my pet prejudices. "Doesn't an entire glass wall make a room cold?"

"A room does lose heat by its windows, of course," he admitted, "but it doesn't make much difference whether the window surface is scattered about the room or concentrated in one wall. The loss of heat can be reduced by using double glass with an air space between; and by concentrating the windows you have more freedom in placing furniture. It helps, too, to give each room an individual outlook. We try to plan the rooms so that, instead of all looking the same way, each room has a different outlook. This creates variety. High side light—windows placed high above the furniture level—may be used on another wall to give more light."

It is clearly shown, in the master bedroom of Mr. Stone's Collier house, what an advantage it is to concentrate the window space on one wall. In this instance it has made it possible to place the twin couches along two walls, joining them at the head by a large, square table, and leaving the center of the floor free. Concentration has been carried still further in this particular room, as the remaining wall gathers together in one unit a dressing table and two chests of drawers beneath a very large, rectangular mirror flanked by two small windows.

In this house, too, the closets have been cleared out of the bedroom; and they line one side of a slightly curving hallway which belongs to the room. If there is no place for the closets to go and they must remain in the bedroom, then, Mr. Stone says, they should at least be placed on the same wall as the door.

Mr. Stone would have every room open onto a garden or a little balcony. Wedding the home to the outdoors is a marked tendency today, which is seen not only in the extensive use of glass to draw the eye outdoors to the distant or the intimate view, but in the profusion of plants indoors. Coming back again to the Collier house—the living room is separated from the dining room only by a lattice-work screen made of wooden poles in two thicknesses, with pots of plants hung in the interstices.

"But the houses you have shown me were all fortunate enough to have beautiful settings that deserved to be noticed," I said. "How would you design a house for an ordinary city lot, with no more aesthetic surroundings than other people's houses?"

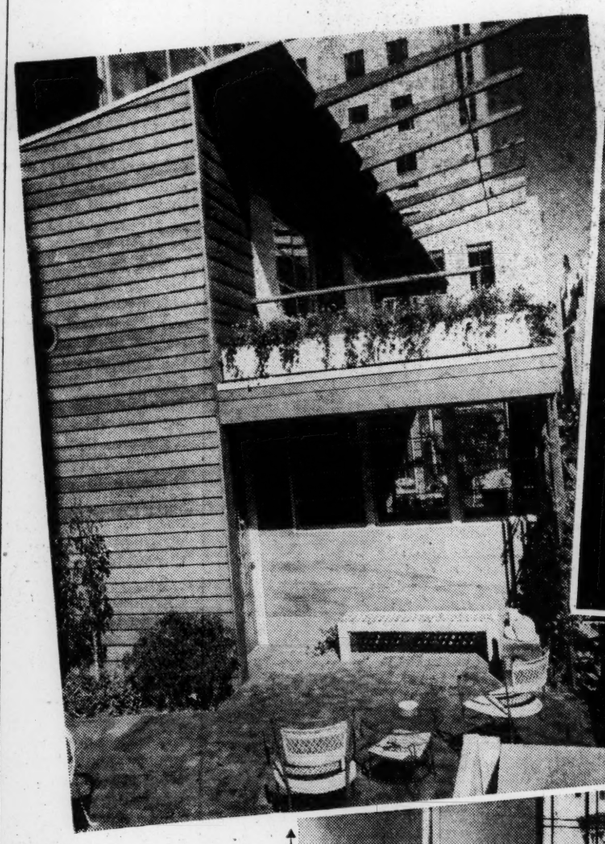
"The living rooms of a house should face toward the back," was his answer to this, "where one can make a garden, enclose it with a hedge and lattice, and create his own environment; while the service elements—kitchen, bath, garage, and the main and service entrances—should be on the front."

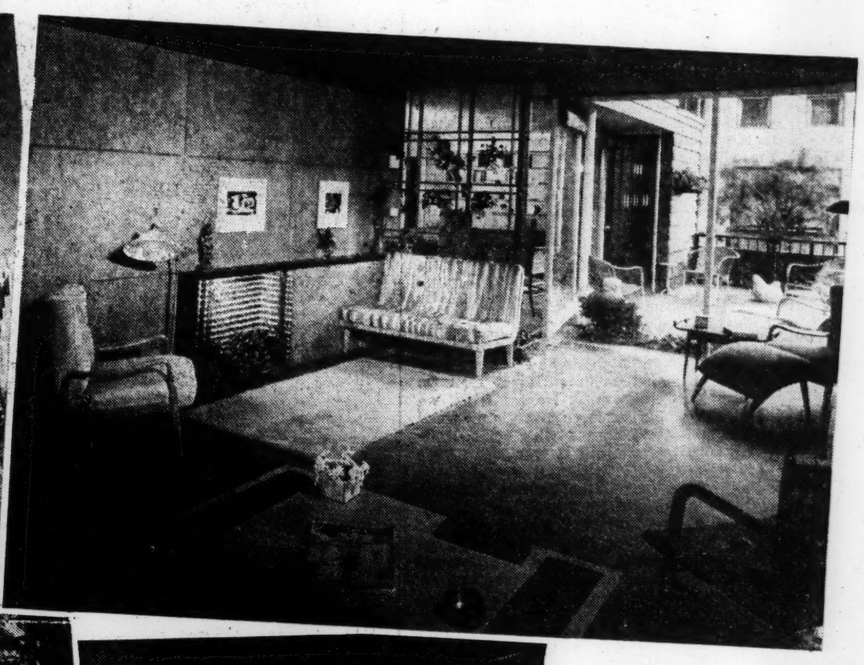
How sensible! Prejudice was not having much to say any more. What finally silenced it for good was a series of colored interior views of a handsome home built by Mr. Stone for a collector of fine pictures and antiques. From the outside of this house one would never dream of finding a quaint Victorian bedroom within—or a rustic room with a fireplace of old Indian tiles, and with Indian and colonial hooked rugs and a shaker chair! Yet that's what he does find, and it's completely harmonious. Mr. Stone's view is that a modern house is the best possible setting for the handsome appointments of an earlier epoch, because its simplicity displays them to the best advantage.

It would be a mistake not to mention uses Mr. Stone makes of the newest materials. Fitting an outside door with obscure glass lights up a hallway without forfeiting privacy. A living room is floored with the end grain of pine, 2½ inches thick, which is much more interesting than the usual hardwood floor pattern. The same living room is lined with walls and a ceiling of plywood that is rich in effect but not in cost. A composition material produced by the Tiletex Company makes a good-looking and more durable kitchen floor covering than linoleum. An ultra-modern note is grass cloth, suitable for the walls of a hall stair, which—hard to believe!—was used in Victorian days.

Most intriguing to me, however, are the clever little devices which, added up, help to make these homes which Mr. Stone is designing so comfortable. For instance, to reduce the number of table and floor lamps, he puts on the walls adjustable bracket lamps that can be turned in any direction. He makes use of "Maximair" windows, a series of horizontal pivoted glass panes that simultaneously open out at the bottom, giving the maximum air and keeping out the rain. He screens his fireplace (see photograph at upper right) with a pair of metal mesh curtains that can be drawn aside. The andirons are fixtures, extending their arms forward from the back wall of the fireplace. Instead of leaving the fire tongs and poker to topple over on the hearth, he hangs them up on a panel beside the fireplace aperture. On the other side is a built-in wood closet. Really, the old-fashioned fireplace wouldn't recognize its stylish cousin!

Whether it's a home for $4,000 or $40,000 that he's called on to design, Mr. Stone enjoys the adventure of constantly creating something fresh and living. And those who inhabit his houses evidently enjoy it, too.





Edward Stone's Collier house, although constructed on a narrow ledge overhanging 51st Street in New York City, nevertheless breathes a delightfully homey atmosphere. This house embodies many of the striking features of Mr. Stone's architecture, such as the extensive use of glass, the linking of indoor and outdoor living through opening every room onto a balcony, and the multiple use of space.

Mr. Stone would have every room open onto a garden or a little balcony as this living room does. An important trend today, as shown in this room, is the use of natural materials such as wood, for walls, instead of synthetic materials and smooth plaster surfaces. The room is separated from the dining room only by a lattice work screen made of wooden poles in two thicknesses. The flooring is the end grain of pine. Mr. Stone screens the fireplace with a pair of metal mesh curtains that can be drawn aside, and has a built-in wood closet on one side.

Photos by Ezra Stoller

The master bedroom of Mr. Stone's Collier house shows what a great help it is to concentrate the window space on one wall. In this instance it has made it possible to place the twin couches along two walls, joining them at the head by a large, square table, and leaving the center of the floor free.

Cottons Persist In Summer Popularity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each summer we rejoice in a new crop of American cottons. They simply don't know what it means to go out of style. And now our 1941 American cottons with their native themes seem to lead all the rest.

Perhaps their impetus has been accelerated by the growing interest in American cottons on the part of our top-flight designers. Tailored cotton suits have found favor with women for both town and country wear.

The thing, however, that gives these summer cottons their outstanding character is their typically American designs. Scanning bolts of cotton fabrics in the shops throughout the country is like leafing through the pages of American history. One group of cottons, for instance, brings the story of life in Louisiana into fresh perspective. Adventuring for these designs, Truman Bailey sought out the quiet, sometimes forgotten bypaths of the deep South. Surely, he felt, there is vivid variety of color and form in its rich historic past and a wealth of inspiration for design. And back he came with photographs of azaleas and bayou water lilies, curious vignettes of Spanish moss, and the formal designs of old French wrought-iron grille work from the balconies of sedate New Orleans houses. All of these have been translated into designs for American cottons, as gay and inconsequent in feeling as the merriment of Mardi Gras.

Uneven Hemlines, 'Dhoti Drape' Mark Cooper Collection

This topcoat and dress combination in two tones of gray Rodier wool was designed by Charles Cooper to be functional without sacrificing chic. The deeper tone of gray is used for the simple belted dress with round collar, inserted with two stripes of the lighter gray at each side of the skirt. The topcoat with its loose, easy-to-wear raglan sleeves is made in the light gray wool and entirely lined to the notched lapels with the darker gray. Hat and mittens, also designed by Charles Cooper, play the two-toned theme, too.

The women of the Middle Ages come in for their share of reflected glory in the 1941 fall collection of Charles Cooper, Canadian-born member of the American couture. The voluminous draperies of Gobelin tapestries in the muted grays and beiges of the early weavers are used for very 1942 dinner costumes, among them a gown of crepe in a soft brown which the designer calls bronzetone. It has a molded bodice, a full skirt with deep slit pockets, and a yoke embroidered in crystal beads. With this is designed a medieval wimple and high peaked cap of bronzetone and darker brown with a floating wisp of tulle veil.

The daytime division of his collection is slanted definitely in two directions—on one side are his wonderful warm suits, jacket-and-dress and topcoat-and-dress combinations, all designed to look attractive but to be functional. Then on the other side are luscious, lavish, delightful clothes for leisure hours—clothes to be enjoyed by the onlooker. Into the latter group, as well as into the evening collection, Cooper has introduced three sensational new trends, the Dhoti drape (a skirt inspired by those worn by male Hindu artistocrats), the long-in-back afternoon and cafe dress, and the short-in-front evening dress.

Hindu men drape their rich gold cloth or simple linen Dhotis (skirts) according to their caste and the province from which they come. With this varied source of inspiration, Charles Cooper has used the Dhoti in numerous ways, crossed and carefully folded into long points which button at the side waistline, tied into a loose knot at the front, folded vertically into a waistline yoke, draped into a peg-top effect, and so on, each one carefully planned to give the American woman what she wants in fashion—a slim-hipped look.

The long-in-back daytime silhouette, which makes its debut in this collection, extends to six inches from the floor at the back and then swoops up to 16 inches at the front. It is distinctly not an evening look. Sedate shirtwaist tops on blouses with Eton collars of fine beading top these skirts, and the dresses are made of daytime silk crepes, usually in black. They are worn with alluring black webs of stockings. Fullness is concentrated at the front to give easy sweep to the skirt.

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The Home Forum

The Valley of Viñales

THE EARLY SUN, slanting through the shutters, laid panels of barred silver on white walls and green-tiled floors. All during the night rains had fallen and the morning sounds, rising in an ever-accelerating rhythm from the street below, were clear in the freshly-washed air.

Raindrops tinkled from opening shutters. The yellow wagon of the Finca Santa Teresa rattled past, loaded with pineapples shining russet. An oxcart zigzagged northward through the intersection and into the mud beyond. The great wheels made a rich sucking noise and red clay clung thickly to the massive spokes. A lone horseman, trotting uphill in the direction of San Juan y Martinez, hammered out a diminishing syncopation against the wet pavement. Across the street, high carved doors swung slowly open and Maria Carlotta emerged, armed with her ancient broom and followed by Vicente the Smaller. As she whisked the rainwater from the gleaming mosaic of the sidewalk, her body moved with ponderous grace in time to the song she hummed. Vicente, with closed eyes and lower lip thrust forward, passed a cloth back and forth over the big brass doorhandles with magnificent deliberation. Down at the stall on the corner, men began to congregate for bits of cake and small white cups of acrid coffee.

The breeze stirring through the lofty rooms of the Hotel Ricardo was fresh, sweet with the fragrance of a Cuban spring. It was a day to see the valley of Viñales!

* * *

Outside the city, the Carretera Central curved white and hot under a mounting sun except where avenues of arching trees created tunnels of black shade. Where the Viñales road turned off, the little cockpit stood deserted on its slight elevation—red-tiled roof glowing ruddy in the heat, varnished chairs empty. As we wound upward through the rolling hills, a clean wind blew across the wide fields and white puffs of cloud rode the blue immensity of sky. Royal palms reared in sentinel majesty. Yucca and prickly pear dotted the hillsides—flowering thorns amongst the soft, clutching things of tropical undergrowth. The thatched farmhouses settled into the red soil, like weighty conical baskets against waving backgrounds of bright green plantain. One hovel, clinging to the roadside, boasted a single whitewashed plaster wall. On the sagging blue and white door which centered it shone an exquisite brass knocker, polished to the lustre of soft gold. In the shelter of the collapsing lean-to stood a man cradling in his arms a cock whose brilliant feathers shimmered against his white sleeve. Over the bridge, beneath which the San Felipe River straggled seaward, we came upon the bamboo thicket. It was a place of whispering coolness, of feathery branches against the sky.

* * *

Suddenly the road began to climb in steep, slow spirals. The rank undergrowth disappeared. Palm and plantain and bamboo gave way to scrub and mountain pine. Still we continued to climb until, looking back, we found the whole south coastal plain spread out behind—patchworked with fields, spattered with towns, until it was lost in the haze of distance. Through it threaded the slim white ribbon of the Central Highway, and the burnished tracks of the railroad. Beyond it, the Gulf of Batabanó stretched to the horizon—the small islands lost in the twinkling glare. The wind blew stronger—but gently, caressingly. It seemed that we and our insignificant vehicle were alone at the top of the world.

And then, swinging around an abrupt bend, we found ourselves confronted by the dark gray bulk of strange mountains. The humped crests loomed against the sky, shutting out everything beyond and seemingly close enough to touch. Crouching there, they looked not unlike a herd of gigantic elephants slumbering on the plain. As we came out on the ridge-top, the wind struck us in a battering gale. It buffeted us so that it was difficult to stand upright, difficult to draw our breath. It smothered the words in our mouths. It whistled in our ears and whipped our clothes, flapping about us. Beneath it, the tall grasses bent to the ground in rustling, pale waves. Overhead, buzzards floated with quiet wings—wheeling, planing before the wind.

* * *

The cliff dropped away at our feet—straight as the fall of a stone—and far down below the valley of Viñales spread out the incredible magic of its colors and its contours with the minute accuracy of a gay-colored topographical map. Fragments of red and yellow, tawny brown and greens of infinite variety were stitched together in a lovely random pattern. The round blue-gray hills rose steeply from the valley floor with the sure modeling of wooded boulders from a dry lake-bed. Clumps of royal palms lifted trunks like shining slivers to motionless dark crowns, for down there no wind blew. Thatched buildings huddled together in the center of fertile farms no bigger than a Romany handkerchief. Golden oxen, like animals out of a Noah's Ark, plodded along the furrows of midget fields. Figures, the size of small dolls, moved along the thread of road which snaked down the hillside and off across the valley. In the distance, the village of Viñales nestled into a grove of trees which seemed fashioned of bits of wood and sponge rubber. Little voices came and went on the gusts of wind.

On the far side, enclosing that stillness, that windless peace, towered the vast wall of humped mountains. Indeed, there was only the hint of a break between the Serrania de Guaniguanico and the Sierra de Los Organos to show where the narrow pass traveled from Viñales to the Gulf of Mexico beyond.

THEDIA COX KENYON

A Stuart Namesake

It was Captain John Smith who named the Charles River. He made a map of Massachusetts Bay, showing the river, and wrote of it afterwards: "the fairest reach in this bay was a river, whereupon I called it Charles River." He then sailed across the Bay, made a sketch of Cape Cod, and returned to England. That was in 1614. The name Charles, a new one in English history, was doubtless a tribute to the new Prince of Wales, later to become Charles I; his brilliantly gifted elder brother Henry had died . . . in November, 1612—else Boston's river would almost certainly have been named the Henry River; King James's name having been bestowed, seven years before, on an important river in Virginia. — From "So You're Seeing New England," by CLARA E. LAUGHLIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Where These Birds Came From

Where these birds came from was
A tall cliff-land with tall trees,
Ferns and much finery of grasses:
Scarlet blossoms flowered in the passes.

Where these birds came from was
Electric play of light and thunder:
Wind worried the upland reaches,
Storm gods walked in from the sea.

They heard the harsh sound of seasons
Shifting between heat and rain:
They knew the crash and trumpetry
Of heaven when the solstice came.

Perched in that violent alternation
Of sun and shadow, heat and wet,
What rash fury flung them northward
Flying, driven, crying their regret?

CHARLES HUDEBURG

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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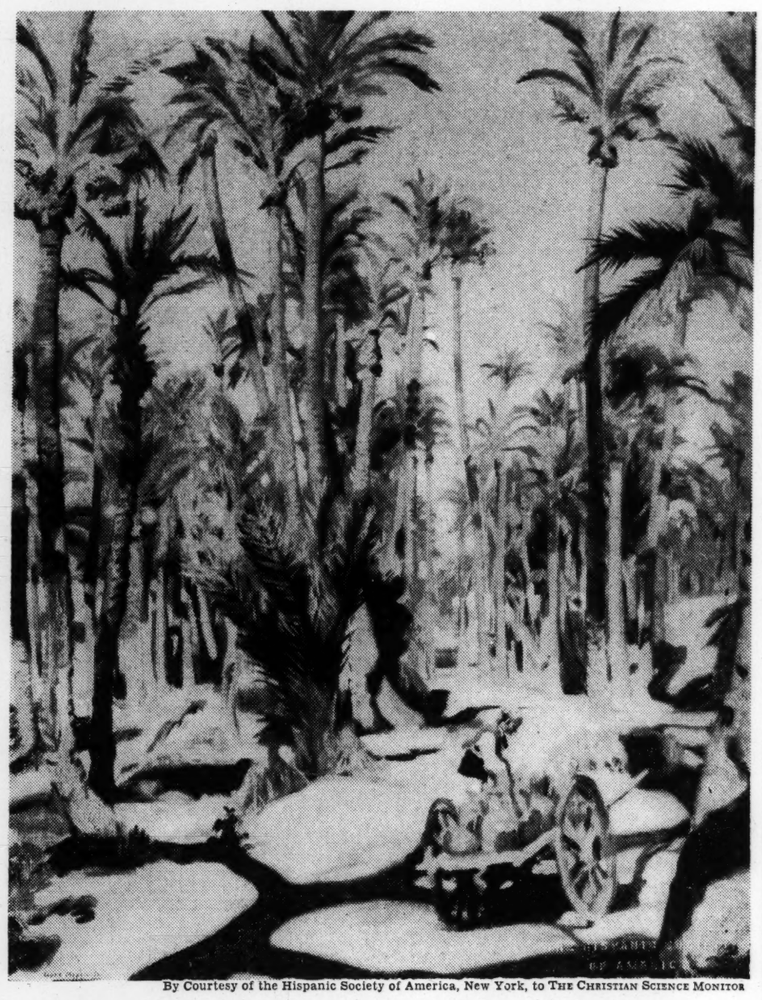

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PALM GROVE, ELCHE": *A Painting by José María López Mezquita*

JOSÉ MARÍA LÓPEZ MEZQUITA is a Spanish painter who was born in Granada in 1883. He studied at Madrid and, for his establishment as an artist, received the patronage of the Infanta Doña Isabel of Bourbon.

This portrayal of a palm grove was painted in 1930. Elche is a town in the province of Alicante in eastern Spain, where date cultivation is the major activity. Mezquita has found this district full of paintable subjects and has depicted both date-gatherers in the palm groves and townsfolk occupied in characteristic activities in the town. He is well-known in Spain as a regional painter, and for the special attention he gives to local traits.

In this picture the palm trees are laden with yellow dates, and they cast purple shadows in a striking pattern on the yellow roadway. A peasant seen in the foreground, arranging his stock of pottery water jars, adds a skillful touch of human interest to the landscape.

D. A.

Like a Clear Voice Singing

IT HAD BEEN a good life, a roomy one. There had been all the space that men could use, in a fertile, unscarred land. . . . The earth was their mother, they said, and they lived upon it like good children in a mother's house, finding sustenance and destroying nothing. For thousands of years they took crops from country turned to desolation by two generations of the white man's farming. . . .

They had the drive that comes from believing in the future of one's race and nation. They recognized no man as their superior. Their culture was not static, but was steadily evolving under the stimulus of the new things spreading from the already high civilizations of Mexico and Central America. One can trace the steady progress of farming and many arts, the beginnings of towns, the dawning use of metal. The northern tribes were advancing, just as two thousand years earlier the blue-eyed savages of Europe began their slow, painful climb towards civilization under the stimulus of the south.

There was beauty in many details of their life, in the great camp circles, in the dwellings they decorated so lovingly, in articles of daily use. Religion occupied a great part of their thought, evolving over centuries rich philosophies and rituals, lofty, admirable. They were a great singing people. There was the pride of having a true voice, the double reward of religion and fame for the song-maker.

They were, and still are where life remains tolerable, a singing and laughing people, quick in their humor, quick in response, masters of repartee that delights without stinging. When I look in my own memory for the essence of what I have so loved in Indian camps, the summation of it, I find a tricky rhythm tapped out on a drum, a clear voice singing, and the sound of laughter.

The Indian child grew up in a good world. His nation was great and self-sufficient. Life was spacious. All adults, not only his own parents, were dependable, patient, friendly. . . . Even today you will see old men, with patience and happiness, teaching the songs and legends to little children, with a mutual, serious, happy communication rare in the best of schools.—From "As Long as the Grass Shall Grow," by OLIVER LA FARGE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Pursuing the Elusive Dolphin

A SHIP'S APPROACH to a new coast, more particularly in the tropics, is always inestimably thrilling. The sensation is enhanced if it is one's first visit to the particular shore. If, in addition, one happens to be a zoologist, a tremendous eagerness is added to the general excitement. Our approach to British Honduras, however, was somewhat impaired by a curtain of fine Scotch mist speckled with innumerable pelicans. . . .

The British, through some unerring faculty that must surely be hereditary, have almost without exception chosen damp, mist-enshrouded mud-flats upon which to situate the principal towns of their colonies. Kingston, Georgetown, Bathurst, Lagos, Singapore—the list is interminable, and Belize proved no exception. We suspected it even before the mist lifted. . . .

Belize is indeed built on a mud-flat; in fact, so flat and so muddy is it that it averages a foot above sea level. The town itself is also rather flat, with the exception of the two vertical radio masts, but do not suppose for a moment that it is invariably shrouded in Britannic mists. We had our next view from the sea about a week later. We were tossing jauntily about in a sturdy and competent small craft under a cloudless sky. . . . We were whaling.

While awaiting the tender to take us off the small liner on which we had arrived in this land of promise we had been greatly stirred to see four sleek bodies suddenly roll out of the still and shining waters, blow stentoriously, and then roll on into the great underneath once more. They were so close that there was no doubt about our preliminary identification. They were bottle-nosed dolphins of some species. . . .

Thus it came about that we had congregated a motley crew of locals connected with the hire of a motorboat, with its engines, with the construction, furnishing, and employment of harpoons, with the simple business of helping and with that ill-defined but ever-recurring tropical phenomenon of just "coming look-see." We were quite a company all told, for some friends had come along into the bargain. We set out into the muddy sea and proceeded to cruise back and forth where we had seen the dolphins disporting themselves.

Naturally, this signalled the immediate disappearance of these marine mammals from those points. . . .

To round off this story, certain interludes that occurred throughout the next month must be condensed. We availed ourselves of every opportunity of putting to sea from this delightful colony, which is really a marine settlement in a truer sense than are many islands. We went sailing, we went fishing, we went to visit the cays, and we went out upon more seriously zoological errands. The objects were as diverse as the bottoms in which we sailed, yet they all complied with a single law. Simply stated, this was that if harpoons were taken along, dolphins, porpoises, and all other kinds of whales were absent; if they were not taken, bottle-nosed dolphins preceded, swam parallel to, or followed the craft for at least a third of the cruising distance. We did not obtain a specimen.—From "Living Treasure," by IVAN T. SANDERSON. (New York: Viking.)

True Liberation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHERE THE SPIRIT of the Lord is, there is liberty." This familiar saying of Paul in his second letter to the Corinthians (3:17) has a particularly widespread appeal at the present time. One hears of prisoners of war, of internment camps, of people unable to obtain necessary permits to get from one country to another, and of others shackled with various types of limitation.

The teachings of Christian Science illumine the Bible, showing that the truths revealed therein have healing power in our present daily experience. It was Mary Baker Eddy who discovered in this age the spiritually scientific meaning of the Scriptures. She understood the import of Jesus' words and works so clearly that she was able to make plain through her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and her other writings the way in which we today may prove Christianity practical in helping those in need of healing and regeneration. Her writings rekindle the spiritual light of the Bible.

The following instance illustrates how Christian Science is constantly being employed to prove Spirit's liberating power. A woman in a certain European country was told that her permit to remain in that country would expire within a very short time. She was full of fear and quite desperate. From the human point of view the time allowed was too short to enable her to acquire the necessary affidavits from abroad, as well as transit and immigration permits. This woman, who had never turned to Christian Science before, communicated with a relative in a nearby country, asking for help in Christian Science. The Scientist was led to turn to "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 128), where Mrs. Eddy, quoting Paul's words, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," adds, "God is everywhere." Since, as one learns through the teachings of Christian Science, God is all-power, it was apparent to the Scientist that God's power was efficacious in this case, and that it could not be annulled by human fear, by human threats, or by the limitations of time. Through her realization of the power of these truths, results began to appear humanly. The woman became less anxious. She became grateful for every evidence of kindness and love shown her in her surroundings; and in a remarkably short time she had obtained the necessary papers to proceed on her way, as well as permission to prolong her stay where she was, should she so desire.

Whatever form bondage may take, whether it be a belief of personal domination in the home or in the office, weakness of character, or some form of disease, liberty is one's spiritual birthright, and each individual may lay claim to this divine fact as applicable to his need. He can discern, through spiritual sense, that his true selfhood, as an idea of God's creating, dwells forever in the realm of divine Mind, Spirit, God, where good reigns supreme. Here is freedom, unlimited by any would-be impositions of mortal mind.

True liberation is not accomplished through cherishing resentment, self-pity, fear, or hatred, or by the pitting of one human will against another. It is accomplished through an understanding of divine law. It is accomplished through holding thought to the allness and consequent supremacy of spiritual realities as opposed to false beliefs of limitation and domination. It occurs as thought dwells serene in its awareness of the divine presence and allness.

In many instances today where communications between friends and relatives have been interrupted, anxiety would try to creep in. In such cases, how comforting is the assurance of man's well-being in God. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is," that is, "everywhere," there is divine protection, and supply for human needs. In our real dwelling place in Spirit, there is no lack of resources to sustain and nourish, for spiritual resources are unlimited. There is nothing which can interfere with our ability to commune with God and to realize our oneness with Him. Spirit, God, knows nothing of political discrimination, racial prejudice, deprivation, danger. Impartial divine Love reigns. Those tempted to be anxious may be relieved through an understanding of these truths, and a proper realization of them will benefit oneself and others.

Those who know and live the teachings of Christian Science need never think of any situation as hopeless. Right thinking is divine power, which heals where human endeavor fails. Hearts that turn to God in faith and understanding, receive the conviction of Spirit's omnipotence. As, through prayer, individuals perceive these spiritual truths, there will be more evidence of the presence of divine Love, peace will dwell in human hearts, and universal liberation will bless mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA LIBERACION VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"DONDE ESTUVIERE EL ESPIRITU del Señor, allí hay libertad." Este dicho bien conocido de San Pablo en su segunda epístola a los Corintios (3:17) tiene un significado especial en estos tiempos presentes. Se oye hablar de prisioneros de guerra, de campos de concentración, de personas que no pueden obtener los permisos necesarios para ir de un país a otro, y de muchos otros que están trabados con limitaciones de una clase u otra.

Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana iluminan la Biblia, demostrando que las verdades reveladas en ella tienen poder sanador en nuestra experiencia actual y cotidiana. Fué Mary Baker Eddy la que descubrió en esta edad el significado espiritualmente científico de las Sagradas Escrituras. Comprendió la significación de las palabras y de las obras de Jesús tan claramente que le fue posible explicar en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) y sus otros escritos el método por el cual podemos probar hoy en día que el cristianismo se puede aplicar en la práctica para ayudar a los que necesitan curación y regeneración. Sus escritos encienden de nuevo la luz espiritual de la Biblia.

El caso siguiente ilustra como la Ciencia Cristiana se emplea constantemente para probar el poder libertador del Espíritu. Una mujer en cierto país europeo fué notificada de que su permiso para quedarse en aquel país se terminaría dentro de poco. Se puso muy preocupada y desesperada. A juzgar desde el punto de vista humano, el tiempo concedido parecía muy breve para obtener de otros países las declaraciones escritas que eran necesarias, lo mismo que los pases de tránsito y los permisos de inmigración. Esta mujer, que nunca había recurrido a la Ciencia Cristiana antes, se volvió ahora a un pariente en un país cercano, pidiéndole auxilio según la Ciencia Cristiana. El Científico Cristiano, al tratar de ayudarle, se sintió guiado a recurrir a la obra THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) en donde Mary Baker Eddy (página 128), citando las palabras de San Pablo: "Donde estuviere el Espíritu del Señor, allí hay libertad", añade: "Dios está en todas partes." Puesto que Dios es todopoderoso, según aprendemos en las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, el Científico Cristiano comprendió claramente que el poder de Dios era eficaz en este caso, y que no podía ser anulado por el temor humano, por amenazas humanas o por limitaciones de tiempo. Por medio de su entendimiento claro de la eficiencia de estas verdades, los resultados empezaron a aparecer humanamente. Los temores de la mujer se sosegaron; y ésta sintió más gratitud por las muestras de bondad y amor de parte de las personas que estaban a su alrededor. En un tiempo sorprendentemente corto ella había obtenido todos los papeles necesarios para emprender su viaje, al mismo tiempo que un permiso para prolongar su estancia en el lugar en que se encontraba, si lo deseaba.

Cualquiera que sea la forma que la esclavitud tome, sea una clase de dominación personal en el hogar o en la oficina, debilidad de carácter, o alguna forma de enfermedad, —la libertad es el patrimonio espiritual de cada uno de nosotros, y todo individuo puede reclamar este hecho divino como aplicable a su necesidad particular. Se puede reconocer, por medio del sentido espiritual, que la individualidad verdadera, como idea de la creación de Dios, vive sempiternamente en el reino de la Mente divina, o sea, el Espíritu, Dios, donde el bien reina supremo. Ahí hay libertad, sin las trabas que la mente mortal quisiera imponernos.

La liberación verdadera no se verificará mientras alberguemos sentimientos de resentimiento, conmiseración propia, temor u odio, o mientras tratemos de combatir una expresión de voluntad humana con otra. Se efectuará por medio de un entendimiento de la ley divina. Se llevará a cabo, cuando nos atengamos mentalmente a la totalidad y, por consiguiente, la supremacía de las realidades espirituales en contraposición a las suposiciones erróneas de limitación y de esclavitud. Se verificará a medida que el pensamiento descanse serenamente en el conocimiento de la presencia y totalidad divina.

En muchos instantes, hoy en día, cuando las comunicaciones entre amigos y parientes han sido interrumpidas, la ansiedad trata de presentarse. ¡Cuán consoladora es en tales casos la convicción de la seguridad del hombre en Dios! "Donde estuviere el Espíritu del Señor",—es decir, "en todas partes",—allí hay protección divina y provisión para nuestras necesidades humanas. En nuestra morada verdadera del Espíritu no hay falta de abastecimiento para sostenernos y alimentarnos, porque los recursos espirituales son ilimitados. No hay nada que pueda impedir nuestro poder de comunicarnos con Dios y de darnos cuenta de nuestra unidad con El. Dios, el Espíritu, no sabe nada de distinciones políticas, prejuicios raciales, privaciones y peligros. El Amor divino e imparcial reina. Los que estén tentados a sentirse turbados tal vez se sosieguen por un entendimiento de estas verdades, y una comprensión clara de ellas beneficiará tanto a nosotros mismos como a los demás.

Los que conocen las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana y las ponen en práctica en su vida diaria, nunca necesitan pensar que una situación cualquiera sea desesperada. El pensamiento correcto es un poder divino que sana, donde el esfuerzo humano falla. Los corazones que se vuelven hacia Dios, llenos de fe y entendimiento, encuentran la convicción de la omnipotencia del Espíritu. Cuando por medio de sus oraciones los hombres lleguen a percibir estas verdades espirituales, habrá más pruebas de la presencia del Amor divino, la paz morará en los corazones humanos, y la liberación universal bendecirá a la humanidad.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Trees by Water

When, after harvest, the drought comes
On dusty feet to stubble fields,
And hot air, by the fences, hums
With insects hunched behind their shields,
I go where trees by water stand—
For there I know that I shall find
Assurance, cool against the hand,
And patterns, mirrored in the mind
Like leaves in water, fresh and green
Above the roots that drink—unseen.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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Intimate Message: Washington

Look Northward ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

During the past few days American isolationists have struck off strongly on a new tack. They have roundly criticized the Canadian war effort, asserting the American contribution to British defense is proportionately greater than that of the neighboring Dominion and that this is all part of a British trick to use American fingers for plucking British chestnuts.

The isolationist argument is bolstered with facts showing that until recently Canada had only a four-month compulsory military period and that these conscripts may not be used outside of Canada. Canadian soldiers are now being held for the duration. It is also pointed out that Canada, dependent upon outside sources for its oil, has only recently placed restrictions upon the use of gasoline. Finally, it is alleged that whereas Canada was supposed to supply Britain with all the pilots it needed, the RAF is now obliged to send men to this country for training.

While it is undoubtedly true that Administration officials here believe that in some ways Canada could accelerate its war effort, these same officials emphatically reject the charge that Canada is slacking—or is looking to the United States to do a job which would otherwise fall upon the Empire. What is more, officials here have figures to prove that Canada is up to its neck in the battle against Hitlerism and is going in deeper all the time.

Some Comparisons

In assessing the Canadian effort, it is important to bear in mind the fact that not only are there relatively few Canadians—some 11,000,000 as compared with 132,000,000 Americans—but that Canada, despite its size and wealth, is not yet highly industrialized. Thus when comparing the participation of Canada's manpower with that of the United States it is necessary to multiply by 12, while the industrial capacity of America is beyond all comparison with that of our northern neighbor.

Latest figures show that Canada has some 470,000 men under arms. This is not large compared with the 1,500,000 under arms in the United States, but judged on a population basis it would equal an American Army of more than 5,500,000 men. Approximately 300,000 Canadians are volunteers. While Canada's belligerent status is undoubtedly responsible for the high percentage of volunteers, it is nevertheless considered a fine record by officials here.

Canadian regiments with tens of thousands of men have been in Britain for some time now and their fighting qualities, demonstrated during the World War, made them particularly welcome in the dark days when Britain was grossly unprepared to resist an invasion attempt by the German military thunderbolt.

As for charges that Canada is falling down on its primary task of providing pilots, the latest available figures show that this spring the Royal Canadian Air Force had 3,500 officers, 43,000 airman and 7,500 civilians on its rolls. By the end of this year, it expects to have 72,000 officers and airmen.

44 Per Cent of Income for War

Perhaps the best way to judge the size of the Canadian war effort is to look at its cost. During the next fiscal year, the Dominion anticipates spending 44 per cent of its expected national income of $5,950,000,000 on war. Meanwhile, a married Canadian with no dependents and an income of $3,000 pays $400 in income taxes, while a married man with no dependents and earning $5,000 a year pays $1,000 in taxes.

Despite Canada's showing and its financial sacrifices there is some criticism in War Department circles over Canada's handling of the draft situation. These circles have little sympathy with the Canadian argument that the isolationist sentiment of the French-speaking Province of Quebec made it necessary to institute first a 30-day training period for conscripts and then a four-month period with the guarantee that the men would not be used outside the Dominion.

Military men hold that that is no way to build or run an army when one is at war and that it is high time for Ottawa to tell Quebec to fall into line with the majority sentiment or be pushed into line in no uncertain manner.

Another criticism, which is directed perhaps more at the United States than at Canada, arises from the failure of the two countries to syncronize their efforts so as to avoid duplication. This overlapping is supposed to be corrected by a joint American-Canadian commission recently set up, but apparently it will be a long time before anything comes of the effort.

On the whole, however, military men and officials in Washington believe that an isolationist attack upon the sincerity and scope of Canada's war effort is groundless.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Cities Under the Microscope ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

Some cities just take things as they come. And the things that come aren't always good. But somehow they put up no resistance, learn no lessons, make no plans. Other communities, with their heads and chins up, take what can't be helped, but they do try to help it; they resist, they learn, and they make plans.

Take City A. It's an industrial community; in fact, a one-industry community. It always has been that way. When times are good it booms. When times are bad it slumps down in the bottom of the rut. Each time things improve, though, it seems to be a little slower in jumping on the boom-wagon. It has just taken things as they've come. Never tried to diversify its industries, apparently never learned the lesson, never planned.

Take City B, not far away. For some reason its citizens always have been conscious of the need for industrial diversification. They not only plan for today, they plan ahead. And as they go along they joggle up and down with the rest, but they never hit the top, never hit the bottom.

Leaders Are Planning

Then there are communities C and D, and probably many others. They have learned. It's very evident today in this business and defense crisis. There's a boom on. But these communities aren't going out the window with the boom. They've had some experience before in taking things as they come. They are making very conscious and specific efforts to avoid getting way up on the top of the heap to a point from which the fall is liable to be near fatal. They really don't want too much business. They actually don't want too much prosperity.

It's a struggle, of course. There are selfish, visionless elements. But the leaders have learned. They are planning. And it will be interesting after this is all over to see where they are, to see how far advanced our whole social and economic system is because of leadership, or lack of it, in our American cities.

Cities have tones, social and business tones. They are as individual as are the people who live in them, as different from other cities as one person is from another. They belie, in a collective way, the claim of the existence of an "economic man."

City A doesn't react at all in the way that cities B, C and D do. The national economy reflects in a degree what too many economists have overlooked, the individualistic reactions of American cities. And this collective over-all tone is made up of some very unlike situations.

We may say: "Well, we learned our lesson in 1929." Some folks did. Some cities did. But not all folks, and not all cities. Why should one city or a few stand out from the rest in this way? There are local geographical, historical, racial reasons. But it's mostly a matter of imitation—imitation of leaders. Some few in a community may be far-sighted. They plan—and it works. Others notice it and they plan too. It works for all. The idea spreads so that soon it is a community characteristic. But it stops at the city limits.

Another city may not have far-sighted leaders. It learns no lessons and doesn't plan.

Yes, Cities Are Individuals

Now maybe the people in each of the two cities are not at all unlike, socially or economically or racially, or any other way. But in the end they are collectively different. As communities they differ.

It must be a matter of leadership. But it works the other way too, of course. That is, leaders grow out of circumstances favoring development of strong leaders. So maybe it's a vicious circle. But, no. It has to start somewhere. The community that doesn't plan stagnates. The starting point is that place at which there is generated vision, a willingness to learn, to see ahead, and to see the long-run good of more importance than the immediate good. After all, aren't cities just like people? If they're greedy they have trouble. If they're unselfish and far-sighted, they have more of the good things.

I have seen one middle-sized communuity literally go to the dogs, and another not far away, the same size, with the same racial make-up, the same geographical situation, prosper. The difference lay in the tone of unselfishness dominating this latter community, a tone which in this case stemmed from a religious tradition, lacking in the other.

Yes, cities are individuals. There is no typical American city. They are as important in their respective individual characters in the national economy as are people, with their varying characters. In searching out our ultimate social, economic, and political plan we must consider the American city, not just a political unit, a group of people and stores, and buildings and trees. It is a social, economic, as well as a political entity.

To Change the Subject:

Tanglewood ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

Today their names are simply recorded alphabetically on the 1941 enrollment list of the Berkshire Music Center.

Tomorrow you may see them in print. They may stand out in black type across the top of your concert program. You may raise your eyes and see them spelled in lights over an opera house.

There are 340 students, working under some of the greatest musical masters of our time, treading the very lawns of that story-book estate in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts that inspired the "Tanglewood Tales" of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

But its fame these days is not so much as a setting for the Hawthorne tales, as a summer rendezvous for musical America. From every State in the Union they come in yearly pilgrimage to these quiet, tree-clad hills, to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's famous Boston Symphony Orchestra.

It was here, naturally, on the broad green acres of the "Tanglewood" estate, now the property of of the Orchestra, that Dr. Koussevitzky established this school which, in its second year, is already far on the way to becoming one of the great musical centers of the world.

If 340 music students seem like a lot to you, consider this—that they were selected from more than 800 applicants from 40 States.

Many aspiring young conductors yearned for the privilege of instruction under the great Koussevitzky. He chose only 6, with a class of 40 auditors permitted to observe.

Dr. Koussevitzky is enthusiastic over his young protégés. He has even gone so far as to predict that within five years some of them may stand among the outstanding conductors of the world. And the noted conductor is not given to easy praise.

Auditioned for Opera

Stopping in at a rehearsal of the opera group at "Tanglewood" the other day during a visit there, I heard the rich, full voice of a young contralto. You will hear it, too, some day, I believe. This girl is one of 20 singers, selected from more than 200 who were auditioned for opera training at the school.

"We have some wonderful voices in our opera department," they told me at the Center, and they could have gone on to disclose the names that will be featured on your opera program and mine in the future—but that is not for publication now.

Then there are composers. In this group, there is an outstanding young man from Mexico. "He can become really great," said one of his colleagues, a violinist from Brazil who aspires to concert work, and in fact is already well known in her own country for her artistry.

Privilege on Both Sides

As for Dr. Koussevitzky himself, I feel sure that if anyone should ask him the same question—what he finds most inspiring at "Tanglewood,"—he would turn the tables and say, "The privilege of training these brilliant young musicians of tomorrow."

To see Dr. Koussevitzky at one of the concerts of his student orchestra, with some of his own pupils conducting, is to know that he would say just that. It is a real event, one of these student orchestra concerts. The 1,200 seats in the new theater, built this year, are gone long before the program opens. They stand inside, outside by the open doors, and at the sides.

It is one of the most critical audiences that could be assembled. Members of the Symphony Orchestra are there, students, guests from the surrounding countryside, members of the faculty of the school, and finally, the one and only Koussevitzky himself.

As one of the young conductors put it, it isn't the throng of people that starts vibrations in the knees of the performing pupil. To them, there's just one person in that audience—Koussevitzky. For him, they must give the best.

And they do. The audience calls the student conductor back again and again. The orchestra, too, comes in for its share of applause. Dr. Koussevitzky is excited. He claps and turns excitedly to a member of his party. It is obvious that the student has passed the "exam" with highest grade, for these concerts are regular class assignments, both for the conductors and the orchestra.

Dr. Koussevitzky says, "We want to be modest in our promises. But by no means do we want to be modest in our aspirations. We are confident that our students will receive the very best of our ability and practical experience, as well as our spiritual guidance."

Americans Are a Friendly People, Yes, Indeed

Wide World

In the Great Smokies, Where Mr. Strout Made the Acquaintance of the Great American Bus-Travelling Public

One story after another takes the vacant seat beside our bus-riding reporter who learns that outside the big cities most persons are really interested in what the other fellow thinks.

Inside America
Third of 30 articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Knoxville, Tenn.

You-all folks may know about bus-riding in the South, but its all new to me. In a day's trip into the Great Smokies one story after another comes and takes the vacant seat beside me and more or less tells itself; there is the young city fellow who came down from Jersey to photograph Liz Whitney's jumping stable, and the soldier on furlough come home to surprise his people, and the fine old farmer from the region where they call the Secretary of State "Cord," whose grand-daughter Mary Josephine, climbed into my lap.

I wondered, when I started out on this trip, if it would be hard to chat with people on buses. Well, it's just the other way.

Americans are a friendly people, the friendliest on earth. Once out of the big cities and everybody says "Howdy," or Hiyar," or "Hello," or maybe just simple "Hi." If you want to be formal you can mention the weather, while you can even get a lot of cordiality into "Huh-uh!" if you mean it; and many citizens go through life making this valuable word do the work of hundreds. But the "Huh-uh" school is too self-denying for most people for you can't ask where the other fellow is from, or where he is going, and how the crops are in his part of the country, and things like that. These are matters that everyone wants to know. Fresh from the city it is hard at first to realize that the people are genuinely interested in you, and are not just being curious. And from personalities they go on to talk about the war, and how you stand on Roosevelt, and what you think about the price of hawgs.

Grandpop was taking Mary Josephine back to the hills from the hot Piedmont plains while Mama and Papa struggled with the other two children, one a year-and-a-half old and the other just arrived. Yes siree, Mary Josephine climbed into my lap and after that Grandpop loosened up and told me all about this part of the country and how he had riz nine children, all born in a cabin under the auspices of midwives, and eight of them now with children of their own. Twenty-two grandchildren, count 'em! I asked tentatively about that ninth child, a boy, who hadn't produced his quota yet, fearing there might something undutiful there, but it was all right, he was just in the Navy and had been to Honolulu and points west and hadn't got around to marriage yet. Grandpop spoke rather disparagingly of the draft. Out here in the hills they enlist as fast as they get old enough, and the young ones sit up nights scheming how to make themselves look older.

You know Grandpop was a farmer because he wore a black felt hat, which is a ceremonial affair, like a coat from which farmers divest themselves as rapidly as possible once the amenities have been observed. In this case after Mary Josephine had switched laps Grandpop felt it was all right to take off his coat and hat, and did. He explained about local agriculture as we rolled along, and said those big hills, with the cow tracks round them, wouldn't grow much, but the valleys below were right good. Wheat fields with beans in between them: "hit makes a good crop" he said, with an authentic old mountaineer accent. You turn the beans under, and grow corn next year; and an admixture of powdered limestone "helps like thunder." He had views on the foreign situation too, strong views, and he thought the sooner we "whopped" Hitler the better, an attitude, I may quickly add, widely held throughout the south.

Professional Note

The young chap from Jersey introduced a new and professional note. He was a photographer who specialized in jumping horses. It startled me to find he had come all the way down here to practice his art at Sedgefield. He showed me some splendid photographs of Mrs. Liz Whitney jumping four or five bar gates, but I did not realize how fine they were, until he explained them to me. There is a stylized technique in the art of jumping horses, it appears, like Picasso or Stravinsky. A horse's mane, for example, should be worn on the right, and so photographed. The picture should be snapped at just the final instant in a horse's jump when its hind feet are going over the bar. It's important to "see daylight" between the rear hoof and the bar and it takes nerve and a steady hand to wait for just that split second. Another thing, when a horse isn't jumping, but just standing, its far hind leg should be advanced just in front of the near hind leg, and same with the front legs. Don't ask me why. It's the same reason Uncle Roger was photographed in his stovepipe hat with his right hand thrust into his bosom. It's the way fanciers like it.

The note of war intruded even in this technical conversation. My friend wanted to join the Signal Corps, and take pictures for the Army. He spoke with admiration and longing of the skill with which aerial spotting is now conducted. But he had a wife and child back in Highland Park and the Signal Corps (maybe like the Navy, and the farmer's Ninth Son) doesn't like married men.

Cracker Barrel Talk

Bus travel is friendly like that. It has a family atmosphere. I have heard some of the best "cracker-barrel" discussion I have listened to about the war, in the rear-end of a bus, between stops. Sometimes it seemed hard for passengers to stop talking and get out at their destinations. But travel has a personal quality, too, although the bus companies have done their best to throw an impersonal glamour about it with their loud-speaking announcements at depots and their dispatchers and all. But bus travel defies regimentation. It's a folksy affair; as folksy, I imagine, as the old stagecoach that once rattled over these same roads.

"This bus goes to Greensboro and Charlotte!" said the driver with a great effort at formality as he addressed 30 or 40 of us in an air-conditioned Carolina Trailway coach. "And all points in between," he added. We all tittered. Then he broke down. He grinned.

Buses don't always start or arrive on time. But they have an offsetting virtue. The schedules are flexible. One bus will wait for the next. Where but in bus travel for example could the vocal disappointment of passengers over the possibility of missed connections at Asheville, due to a half hour's delay, have produced such results? The dispatcher telephoned ahead that we were going to "step on it hard," to make up lost time, and to hold the other buses if possible, and we re-enforced his arguments with pleading of our own.

Finally they said to come along, they'd see. Somebody had put in a hound dog, five weeks old, in a crate, to be delivered along the route, C. O. D. (They do things like that on buses.) This animal howled dolefully from the rear storage compartment beneath us, exactly as though the bus had a cellar. The note rose lugubriously as we made corkscrew curves at breakneck speed through the Great Smokies trying to make Asheville in a hurry. I don't see how the bus got around those hairpins, without a hinge in its middle with all of America hanging below us. At one place we stopped for a minute and looked over the embankment to where a man was standing guard 30 feet below over a truck that had toppled over and fallen on its side. He was staying up all night beside his valuable cargo and had made a fire, and pulled a seat out of the truck beside it, and put his big six-shooter there on the cushion beside him in the crisp mountain air. Another man who had been to town to arrange help, got off our bus and joined him.

Well, what a victory! When we pulled into the depot we were only 15 minutes late, and no less than three big buses were waiting for us; all champing at the bit. And in no time at all the discussion of the war, Europe and hawgs was interrupted, and Grandpop and Mary Josephine, the Jersey photographer, the soldier returning to family, and all, had scattered and were off in different directions.

That's the way bus travel is.

En Route

Roberts

NEWS ITEM—NEWARK, N.J.—JOSEPH SPIOTTA, PROPRIETOR OF A NEWARK MANUFACTURING CONCERN, PLAYS MUSIC FOR WORKERS TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION OF BLOUSES FOR U.S. NAVY.

GIRLS, THE BOSS HAS ANOTHER GOVERNMENT RUSH ORDER, SO PEP IT UP WITH THIS NEW SWING NUMBER
HOEING TO BEETHOVEN & BACH
EVER SINCE I FIXED UP NELLIE WITH A HEAD SET SHE DOESN'T MIND TROTTING ALL DAY
RADIO
JUDKINS, IF YOU'D CHANGE THE RECORD OCCASIONALLY I THINK THE FLOWERS WOULD GROW FASTER
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Red Sox Find Another .300 Batter—Monahan Team Awaits Finish of Play Today

Visiting Yankees Find Pete Fox in Hit Streak

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox had another .300 hitter as they plunged into their Fenway Park series with the league-leading New York Yankees this afternoon. He was Pete Fox, the slim reserve outfielder, who has bounced off the bench with one of the season's hottest bats.

In the series final with Detroit on Sunday and the two meetings with the Athletics Monday and yesterday, Single-X picked up the surprising total of five doubles, two triples and three singles in 15 official trips to the plate. From a mediocre .224 he jumped to .305 in the brief space of three days.

Double-X Out

Fox got his chance during the recent set with the Browns at Fenway. When it came time for Joe Cronin to make out his line-up for last Thursday's double-header with St. Louis, he found himself minus Jimmy Foxx. That necessitated a shift of Lou Finney from right field to first base. Pete Fox went to right field.

For the afternoon, Fox got a single and triple and stole his fourth base of the season. During the Detroit engagements he added four more hits, two for extra bases, and engineered another steal. So when Double X returned to his old stand in the Philadelphia opener, Cronin benched Finney and left Pete in there. Joe's hunch was a good one, as Pete pounded Connie Mack's pitchers for seven out of 10.

Always Has Hit

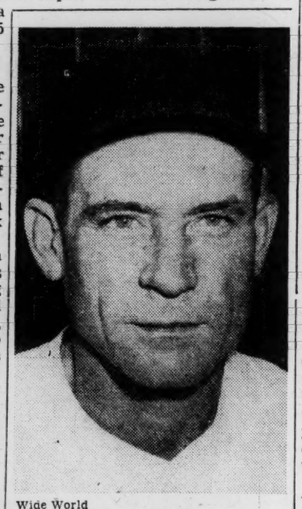
This Fox spurt has not excited the other Red Sox, who maintain that the former Detroiter has always been a good hitter. When he came here with the Tigers in past years, he generally gave the Sox all kinds of trouble with his extra-base drives. Cronin tried for three years before he finally got Pete, who had always impressed the Boston manager as a hustling team player, a good clutch hitter and one of the best base runners in the league.

Fox labored under a handicap during the first half of the current campaign. But now he is right again and there is no telling how long Mr. Finney may have to wait for another fling at outfielding. Pete may be just the fellow to pester those Yankees.

New Relief Ace

Cronin has discovered a new relief pitcher. The name is Charles Wagner, Jr. When Broadway walks out of the bull pen into the middle of an enemy rally, everything stops. In succession he has turned in smart rescue jobs against the White Sox, Tigers and Athletics.

Although he did it for a lost cause, Wagner pitched 3⅓ hitless relief innings Sunday in the Tiger final. He struck out two and walked none. Yesterday, when the Athletics were knocking Joe Dobson all over the place, Broadway calmly arrived on the scene and limited the always dangerous Mackmen to a lone hit in the last five innings. Only 15 men faced



Wide World

Pete Fox

him. Sam Chapman, who was on base when Charley came in, was erased via the double-play route.

* * *

Shorts . . . Perhaps the Braves are out to duplicate their August drive of a year ago . . . They have won four straight, including three from the Reds and one at Phillie . . . Tom Earley is developing into quite a pitcher . . . Of late the Roxbury boy has been effective either starting or relieving . . . He saved yesterday's 10-9 win at Shibe Park, although Frank Lamanna got credit—his fifth win . . . Max West has hit .390 since the close of the last home stand.

* * *

The Braves play at Phillie tonight . . . Tomorrow they are idle . . . Casey Stengel begins a four-game engagement at Brooklyn, his old home town, on Friday . . . The Yankees close their series here tomorrow with a single . . . Washington opens at Fenway on Friday, Ladies' Day . . . The Sox have taken 10 out of 13 from the Athletics . . . The Mackmen looked weak defensively here, particularly in the outfield . . . Sam Chapman roamed around under a high fly ball like a safety man chasing a wind-blown punt.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	289	77	118	21	76	.408
Cronin	341	67	112	6	58	.329
Fox	105	13	32	0	13	.305
Foxx	320	67	95	16	70	.297
Tabor	332	42	94	13	80	.283
Peacock	163	13	46	0	22	.282
Di Maggio	395	85	110	5	29	.278
Finney	375	63	103	3	35	.275
Pytlak	229	21	61	1	27	.266
Doerr	301	37	78	10	58	.259
Spence	167	19	38	2	23	.228
Newsome	145	16	33	4	11	.228
Carey	13	4	1	0	2	.083

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	306	33	98	0	15	.320
Moore	273	31	76	4	30	.278
Sisti	331	45	90	1	34	.272
Waner	170	21	46	1	23	.271
Rowell	350	39	97	4	40	.270
West	324	44	86	8	46	.266
Hassett	332	34	60	0	11	.259
Masi	129	13	32	2	15	.248
Demaree	53	9	13	1	5	.245
Roberge	17	2	4	0	5	.235
Miller	374	35	84	6	47	.225
Montgomery	22	0	4	0	0	.182
Berres	169	12	29	0	12	.172
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Eastern Yacht Club Series Winners

Class Eight Meter—George D. Haskell's Navigo II.

30 Square Meter Class—Lincoln Davis, Jr.'s Roulette II.

Class I—Don MacIntosh's Speedy.

International One-Design Class—Caleb Loring, Jr.'s Pompano.

Triangle Class — R. Russell Smith's Teaser IV.

M-B Class—Francis C. Welch's Evanthia.

International Star Class—John Taylor Arms' Andiamo V.

Cohasset-Manchester 17-Footers — Curtis A. Whiting's Lee.

Handicap Class "A"—Paul O'Connell's Gerry-O.

Massachusetts Bay Indian Class—Walter Hallett's Tonto.

National 110 Class — Joan Stewart's Morss.

Yankee Cruiser Class — Frederick L. Wood's Driftwood.

Class T, 14-footers — Susan and Sally Smith's Tcha.

Gull One-Design Class — Robert Hoy's Skipper.

Zenith Class — Lester K. Henderson's Trapper II.

Massachusetts Bay Hustler Class—Robert X. Perry's Bob-Pat.

Annisquam Bird Class—Richard Dodge's Canvasback.

Town Class—Charles F. Hovey's Avast.

Class O, 15-Footers—Elizabeth Perkins' Sea Maid.

Radio Class—Russell and Eleanor Monaghan's WHIP.

16½-Foot Winabout Class—William Hefler's Mandarin.

National Comet Class—H. Moore's Puff.

North Shore One-Design Class—Richard McManus' Half Hitch.

International Snipe Class—Richard Merrow's Donl Duck.

Handicap Class B — Morris Bromfield's Ismoil.

M. I. T. Dinghies—Hugh Byfield.

Brutal Beast Class, Division 1—Ellen Connolly's Bubble.

Brutal Beast Class, Division II—Benjamin Haywood's Skipjack.

Brutal Beast Class, Division III—Eugene T. Connolly, Jr.'s Zulelka.

Brutal Beast Class, Division IV—Marjorie Allen's June Bug.

Herreshoff 12½-Foot Class—Helen and Jill Johnson's Seal.

Yankee Clipper Class—Richard Peach's Pirate.

Fish Catboat Class—Max LeRoyer's Redfish.

Cape Cod Knockabout Class—Anthony B. Farrell, Jr.'s Wahoo.

Zenith Challenger Class—Philip H. Roland's Hot Rum.

Ties occurred in the following classes necessitating sailoffs:

Cruising Class—Good Hope and Dauntless.

Adams Interclub Class — Claire II and Breezin Thru II.

Yankee Dory Class—Soami and Nancy F.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Local Box Scores

Red Sox
Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
DiMaggio cf	5	1	2	2	5	0	0
Fox rf	5	2	3	6	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Williams lf	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	2	5	1	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	1	1	3	6	0
Pytlak c	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Dobson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
C Wagner p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	13	17	27	11	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Brancato ss	5	2	3	3	1	3	2
Moses rf	5	2	2	6	1	0	0
McCoy 2	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Johnson H	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
S Chapman cf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hayes c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
*Miles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suder 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Knott p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
H Wagner e	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	5	8	12	24	9	3

*Batted for Hayes in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	6
Philadelphia	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Moses 2, Johnson 2, Siebert, Williams 2, Fox, Cronin, Foxx, Dobson. Two-base hits, Moses, Fox 3, Williams. Home run, Moses. Double play, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Philadelphia 7, Boston 9. Bases on balls, by Knott 3, by Dobson 5. Struck out, by Knott 2, by M. Harris 1, by Dobson 3, by C. Wagner 2. Hits, off Knott 11 in 7 innings, off C. Harris 2 in 1 inning, off Dobson 7 in 4 innings (none out in 5th), off C. Wagner 1 in 5 innings. Wild pitch, Knott. Winning pitcher, C. Wagner. Losing pitcher, Knott. Umpires, Grieve, Passarella and Basil. Time, 2h. 11m. Attendance 3600 paid and 6700 boys.

Braves
Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	2	1	1	6	2	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Demaree cf	3	2	1	1	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
*Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberge 3b	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
West lf	3	2	3	5	1	0	0
Waner rf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	3	4	5	1	0
Miller ss	5	1	1	4	0	2	0
Masi c	3	1	2	3	5	1	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Lamanna p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	10	13	21	27	10	1
PHILADELPHIA							
Murtaugh 2b	5	3	4	4	6	3	0
Benjamin rf	4	3	3	3	3	0	0
Marty cf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Etten 1b	3	2	2	3	6	1	1
Litwhiler lf	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
May 3b	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Bragan ss	5	0	0	0	5	3	0
Warren c	4	0	1	2	4	1	0
§Carlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Podgajny p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beck p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Rizzo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	9	14	17	27	9	1

*Batted for Sisti in seventh. †Batted for Lamanna in seventh. §Ran for Warren in seventh. ‡Batted for Hughes in seventh. ‖Ran for Warren in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	—10	
Philadelphia	4	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	9

Runs batted in, Waner 3, Rowell 3, Miller 3, Javery, Marty 2, Etten, Litwhiler 2, May. Two-base hits, Etten, Litwhiler, Masi, Waner, Warren, Rowell. Three-base hit, West. Home run, Miller. Stolen bases, Murtaugh, Benjamin. Sacrifices, Benjamin, Marty 2. Double plays, Murtaugh and Etten 2. Left on base, Boston 8, Philadelphia 8. Base on balls, by Podgajny 2, by Beck 5, by Javery, by Lamanna. Struck out, by Javery 4, by Earley, by Podgajny 3, by Beck, by Pearson. Hits off Errickson, 3 in 0 inning (pitched to 3 men); off Javery, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Lamanna, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; off A. Johnson, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Earley, 1 in 2 1-3 innings; off Podgajny, 6 in 2 2-3 innings; off Beck, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Hughes, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Pearson 2 in 2 innings. Balk, Lamanna. Winning pitcher, Lamanna. Losing pitcher, Hughes. Time, 2h. 37m. Umpires, Sears, Jorda and Barr. Attendance, 1,000.

Onset Bay Will Stage Girl's Swim

New England's leading girl swimmers, who will compete next week in the senior national swimming championships at High Point, N. C., will have a final fling at sectional championships Sunday at Onset when the Onset Bay Chamber of Commerce holds its annual meet in conjunction with the Boston Swimming Association and the Development Committee of the A. A. U.

Among the competitors bound for the biggest meet of the outdoor season are a quartet from the Worcester W. S. A., Dorothy Leonard, Gertrude Klaucke, Claire O'Donnell and June Costello. These four along with several other members of the Worcester Club, will seek prizes at the Onset meet, and immediately afterwards head for North Carolina.

The star of the Worcester team is of course, Dorothy Leonard, the Massachusetts State sophomore, who has two crowns to defend at the national meet, in the 220-yard freestyle and as the country's leading all-around swimmer. She was crowned as top scorer in last year's meet and will make a serious bid to win such acclaim again this time.

Her business at Onset, however, will chiefly consist in the defense of her N. E. senior 330-yard medley championship. But she will also be entered in two other events, one of them the Massachusetts State 440-yard freestyle championship. In this race will also be three of her clubmates, Misses Claire O'Donnell, Jean Loveland and Barbara Lynch.

Miss Leonard will also compete in the 100-meter freestyle, along with the other members of the relay, Misses Klaucke, O'Donnell and Costello. Virginia Lynch will seek honors in the Class B 50-meter freestyle.

15 London Area Soccer Football Clubs Expelled

LONDON, Aug. 6 (CP Cable)—The management committee of the Football League has expelled 15 London area soccer teams for performing in a league of their own in protest against the league schedule.

The clubs, including Arsenal, Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspurs, declined to accept the league schedule which would have meant 9,000 miles of travel in the first four months of the season. They arranged their own competition, taking them only 3,000 miles in eight months.

According to league rules, when a club has been expelled, it can be readmitted only through the third and lowest section of the league.

"The question of readmittance at some future date naturally will not be dealt with until it arises," said League Secretary F. Howarth.

Bike Marathon

KENORA, Ont. (CP)—Mike Abt of Harvard, Ill., wheeled across the finishing line ahead of the pack here recently to capture the 148-mile bicycle marathon from St. Boniface, Man., to Kenora in 9h. and 7m.

Abt broke the tape seconds in front of Vic Nuyten and Jack Bateman of St. Boniface.

Jack Dean of Wausau, Wis., finished fifth. His time was 9h. 7m. and 5s.

Before the Blow

By a Staff Photographer

Start of Town Class

The lull before the storm was pictured yesterday when the Town Class (above) of Marblehead, Nahant and Boston Harbor crossed the starting line off the Corinthian Yacht Club. Before the day's racing was over, however, one of the worst squalls in the history of Marblehead Race Week had swept the fleet.

Wash Day Follows Squall At Marblehead Race Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 6—Wet sails dried in the sunlight from the masts of squall-struck Marblehead Race Week fleet this morning in preparation for today's mid-week function under the banners of the Boston Yacht Club, now celebrating its 75th anniversary.

And while sails dried, punctured holes were patched, masts refitted, and the yachtsmen retold the thrilling episodes of yesterday.

The outside line fleet had their own stories of how 70 boats were caught in a doldrum blanket at outer "C" when the northerly squall hit suddenly. The inside line yachtsmen were telling their stories—how one of their number sunk to the bottom, how another swamped, one lost its mast and of numerous ripped sails.

Jam at Outer "C"

Naturally there were thrills galore for the yachtsmen who came out unscathed, and they, too, joined the discussions. But the epic of the day, the jam of the "big stickers" at outer "C" mark will undoubtedly go down in the logs of Marblehead's rich race week as one unprecedented in the history of this yachting classic.

A fickle northwesterly wind had played hide-and-seek with the big boats and by the time they all reached turning mark "C" for the leg homeward, it dropped completely. Seventy boats slapped sails, crushed hulls and scraped rigging with one another in the momentary hollowness.

McAleer Again

Then with a crash the northerly squall hit. Sails were doused by many of the Thirties, Manchesters, M-Bs, Stars and Internationals caught in the five o'clock subway jam. Otherwise the damage would have been terrific. Johnny McAleer sailing Don MacIntosh's Speedy caught first and sped off to take the Manchesters first prize. The triumph gave McAleer his second-straight, the championship of the Eastern series and top berth in the Karshick Trophy series, emblematic of Manchester supremacy for this season. Today and tomorrow conclude this Karshick series.

Walter Bell's Chinook in the M-B Class was the second to break free from the jam, and he, too, went flying to victory. Francis Welch's Evanthia finished fifth but took the M-B silverware.

Loring Series Winner

The third boat to become disentangled was "Teepo" Poor's Woodcock in the Internationals, but he failed to follow the precedent of the first two leaders. Arnold Wood's Javelin caught Woodcock for the gun, as Caleb Loring, finishing fifth, won the Eastern series.

Arthur Santry spoiled Alden Haskell's record in the combined Q and Eight Meters. Linc Davis made it two out of three to continue his reign this season in the Thirty Square Meters, as Dan Watson's Lill Singva took second.

Andiamo Fastest

The fastest boat on the outside line was Johnny Arms' Andiamo V, hailing from Long Island Sound. Young Arms, in returning to Marblehead Race Week again this year to defend the Charles Francis Adams Trophy which he captured in 1940, fairly flew around the course yesterday to take the Stars into camp. Lawrence Roberts from Cape Ann waters sailed Auriga to a second in the class of 19.

Top fleet honors went to the Indians and National 110s with 23 apiece. Ken Patten was the Chief Sachem in the Injuns, holding an eight second margin on Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud, as Walter Hallett took third with Tonto to capture the Eastern cup.

Frank Scully was given the 110 salute, after Richard Fisher with Suzee swamped with first berth all but wrapped away. George O'Day took second but Joan Stewart in Morss took the series.

Mechem Scores

Former national junior champion, Dick Mechem, broke Russell Smith's undefeated record in the Triangles, as Smith took second. Bob Perry came back with Bob Pat in the Hustlers to make it two for three and take the series.

Cedric Arnold's Hypo led the Town Class home, but Charles Hovey's Avanti in taking second won on point total. Jimmy Schmidt helmed WEAN to a first in the Radios, as Russell and Eleanor Monaghan's WHIP took series honors.

Defending New England Snipe champion, Richard Merrow, in Donald Duck won his second out of three to take a commanding lead in the defense of his title.

* * *

Tomorrow the Corinthian Yacht Club opens its three-day series which officially terminates Marblehead Race Week on Saturday.

W. A. D.

Eastern Stars Sign Lou Ghecas For Grid Eleven

The void at right halfback on the 1941 Eastern All-Star football squad was partially closed yesterday when Lou Ghecas, Georgetown's rapid runner, accepted the invitation of Jim Crowley of Fordham, All-Star coach, to play in the sixth annual Fresh Air Fund game. Ghecas is a reserve officer in the Marine Corps, but does not expect to be called to duty until October.

The All-Star squad now has at least three men for every position except right halfback, where Ghecas and Joe Osmanski of Holy Cross are the only two operatives, and quarterback. Crowley expects to complete the squad with one more man in each position. He probably will announce the name of the third right halfback tomorrow or the day after.

Ghecas was Georgetown's chief running back last fall. He has a tremendous burst of speed and proved to be one of the most elusive open field fliers in the game. He is not a power runner, but with the blocking he should get from his teammates on the All-Star squad he should have a good chance to break into the open.

Chapman Views Golf Title

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (AP) — Dick Chapman tells you who is very likely to remove the U. S. amateur golf crown from the Chapman brow this year—then he tells you about the Chapman game and you wonder if the crown will move at all.

Dick Chapman isn't on Dick Chapman's list of probable successors to Dick Chapman but the dark and handsome golfer concedes "My game is more consistent, straighter, and a lot less work" than it was a year ago. And a year ago it was good enough to produce one of the most lopsided of U. S. amateur title victories when he trounced Duff McCullough of Philadelphia, 11 and 9, over the Chapman home course at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Chapman takes a cheerful view of his own game despite the fact that he plays now only on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, after 6:30 p. m., and on Sundays. From 8:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., he's busy as assistant athletic director at the Southeast Air Corps training center at Maxwell Field here.

He expects one of these may be the next champion: Bud Ward, Western amateur champion and 1939 winner of the U. S. amateur; Harry Todd, of Dallas, Texas, low amateur in the national open; Bob Stranahan, 17-year-old Toledo, Ohio, comer; and Ray Billows, from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

This week end he expects to limber up his game at Highlands, N. C., with none other than Bobby Jones as a partner, and a week's Aug. 17 for Omaha and a week's practice there.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	89	289	87	118	.408
Travis, Senators	95	381	64	143	.375
Di Maggio, Yanks	105	419	100	156	.372
Reiser, Dodgers	88	341	73	116	.340
Hopp, Cardinals	83	244	58	83	.340
Etten, Phillies	96	344	52	114	.331

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	27	Camilli, Dodgers	19
Di Maggio, Yanks	25	Ott, Giants	19
Henrich, Yankees	21	Nicholson, Cubs	19
Williams, Red Sox	21		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	96	Mize, Cardinals	82
Di Maggio, Yanks	94	Nicholson, Cubs	80
Tabor, Red Sox	80	Slaughter, Cards	73

Oddities

Major league scouts are on the trail of Southpaw Babe Meers of the Memphis club.

Johnny Rucker of the Giants and Pete Reiser of the Dodgers, both youngsters, are rated the fastest men in the National League.

The annual meeting of the minor leagues of baseball will be held in Jacksonville, Fla., in early December.

Both the White Sox and Muddy Ruel, coach, deny that he is going to Washington next season as manager.

Big and Little Joe

By a Staff Photographer

Belmont's Monahans

Big Joe—Judge Joseph W. Monahan of East Cambridge Probate Court—and his son, Little Joe, Jr.—who is fast outgrowing his cognomen if he has not done so already—led the field today as the Winchester father-and-son tournament entered its final day. They set up a score of 74 yesterday for the rest of the entries to shoot at today. The Monahans won in 1938 and repeated in 1939.

Leonard Gets Second Chance To Win Father-and-Son Golf

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The way the Joseph W. Monahans of Belmont figure it, this two-to-one advantage business isn't so good.

Playing in the annual Winchester father-and-son golf tournament yesterday, the Judge and Little Joe, now a sophomore at Holy Cross College, carded a gross 74 to lead the field at the end of the first day. Right behind them were the Leonards, Father Tom and Son Dick, of Nashua, N. H., who had a 75.

That was fine, as far as it went. But the Monahans had to sit on the sidelines today while Tom Leonard, Sr., took another crack at the championship with his other son, Tom, Jr. The Monahans were seeking their third win, having triumphed in 1938 and '39, while the two Toms were trying to repeat their single victory of last year.

Dick's Birthday

In a way it would have been a nice feat if Tom Leonard could have been in the lead with Dick this morning, for today is Dick's birthday, and but for several lapses, including a bogey five on the last hole, they would have been ahead.

After the Monahans had come in with the score that led the field, Tom Leonard, Sr., was anxious for today to arrive so that he could start out again with his other son. At the same time, however, he was mighty proud of the accomplishments of Dick.

A former New Hampshire amateur champion and now a successful Nashua attorney, Tom claims that Dick is as long off the tee as most anybody you could name. "He played with Johnny Thoren once when Johnny was pro at Woodland," he said, "and Dickie was usually out in front." Then he added with a chuckle, "Of course, Dickie is not always straight. Right now I am talking about his drives that are on the fairway."

Law Student

Dick is a second-year law student at the University of Virginia, where his brother also attends, but the chances are that he won't go back in the fall. On Monday night of this week he received notification of his Class 1A selective service status, but because he is completing a two-year aviation course under the CAA, he has been deferred until September. Interestingly enough, Leonard, Sr., was a member of the draft board which classified Dick, although of course he did not vote on his son's case.

It was highly probable today that Tom and Tom, Jr., would better the score the two Leonards made yesterday, for junior is considered a better golfer than Dick, whose main interest in sports is skiing. Tom, Jr., is the present State amateur champion of New Hampshire and last week was the medalist in the New England amateur.

71 Teams

The opening day yesterday found 71 teams—one more than a year ago—in the competition with some 50 more due today. In third place as play began this morning were Randy Sides of Wellesley and his son Johnny. Johnny, who is set to enter Bowdoin next month, featured the qualifying round of the Massachusetts amateur at Salem last summer when he aced the 187-yard 14th hole.

Only six teams managed to break 80, with the other three being the F. C. Millspaughs of Tedesco, 78, and Jim and Leo Reidy of Pakachoag Hill and J. H. and Richard Sturtevant of Needham, both with 79's. The Reidys were winners in 1936. Jim has five sons and usually plays with at least four of them, but this year was down to two. In the morning he had an 89 with Paul. Frank and Bill are working in Philadelphia and could not get away, while Jack is the pro at Pakachoag.

Digging Divots

Harold (Jug) McSpaden is making plans to play around with his son, Jay, next year . . . Jay is now two and one half, and already Jug has given him a little club to swing . . . "I showed him how to hold it the other day," he said. "After all, it wouldn't do for a golf pro's son to be holding the club backwards . . . If we play next year, all I ask him to do is bunt the ball a little bit. If he does, we'll get around."

* * *

There is still a chance, but a very remote one, that Jug will go to Canada to compete in the Canadian open which begins tomorrow . . . If he does, he will go by plane tonight . . . He feels, however, that the lack of practice over the Lambton Club course in Toronto, plus the fact that he would have no opportunity to get the feel of the small balls which are used in that tournament, would work to his disadvantage . . . He does plan to play in the $5,000 Rochester event next week and the $11,000 Tam-O-Shanter tournament in Chicago in September . . . He will also play on the Ryder Cup team in the match against Bobby Jones' team.

* * *

Fred Batchelder and his son, Joe, were playing in their 22nd out of 23 Winchester father-and-son tournaments . . . They missed in 1924 when Joe went to Europe . . . Teddy Winship, aged 10, was youngest in the field yesterday, but he had to make way for eight-year-old Jackie Yardley today . . . Another youngster is nine-year-old Jack Neagle, whose father was playing golf for the first time in 11 years today.

* * *

A move is under way, Chairman Harry McGrath said yesterday, for a grandfather-and-grandson flight next year . . . About a dozen teams would be eligible, he believes . . . One such combination yesterday could have been Teddy Winship and Grandfather Charles N. Winship . . . Instead, Teddy played with his father, Charles . . . Another could have been Phil Hendrick and his grandson, Phil Cahalin . . . Young Phil is a fair golfer now, and is disappointed because his father does not play golf.

Plenty of Wildcat Backs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 6—University of New Hampshire's varsity football coach, George Sauer, checked up on his 1941 backfield today to discover that he has:

1—Two complete quartets, plus an extra halfback, returning from last year's squad which scored 121 points in eight games.

2—Eight other assorted backs from the freshman and junior varsity, all of whom showed some talent in Spring practice.

Sauer's "plight" has had new equals in New Hampshire's gridiron history. Now his big problem is what to do with all the good ball carriers and running blockers. Capt. Dick Gordon of Portland, Maine, and Charlie Judd of Everett, Mass., leave little to be desired at fullback. Last season they alternated positions, although Gordon saw the major bit of play.

Leading Ground Gainer

At halfback there are Win MacDonald of Waltham, Mass., one of the Nation's leading ground gainers and passers in 1940; Harold Hall of North Attleboro, Mass., and Stacey Clark of Marblehead, Mass., two light but speedy ball toters; Red Davis of Stamford, Conn., who saw enough action to win a letter last fall, and Phil DeGregory of Carlstadt, New Jersey.

For quarterbacks there is the duo of Don Begin of Salem, Mass., and Pete Meneghin of Clifton, N. J. If this is not enough Bill Feeney of Haverhill, Mass., who in Spring practice was shifted to end, can be called back to his old spot.

Others Available

It looks like a tough row for the double quartet of sophomores and other newcomers of any hope to land a starting berth along the way. Two who have the best chances are Maurice Stetson of Lakeport and Steve Flis of Baldwinsville, Mass. The other six, Leo Dupont of East Rochester, Art Murphy of Dover, Theo Fitanides of Saco, Maine, Bill Call of Manchester, Harry Hager of Concord, and Murray Smith of East Braintree, Mass., will have to make the most of their chances to see any action in the Wildcats' eight games.

So George Sauer' concerns not where to find a backfield. His problem is where to play them all.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Buck Newsom won 14th game of season as Detroit Tigers beat St. Louis Browns and regained American League lead.

Three Years Ago

Mickey Cochrane, Detroit manager since 1934, replaced by Del Baker.

Five Years Ago

Jack Lovelock, New Zealand, won Olympic 1,500-meter run in world-record time of 3:47.8; Glenn Cunningham second, also beating former world record.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Boston (2).
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Washington (night).

National League

Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at New York (night).
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Washington.

National League

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

Maritime Senior Golf

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 6 (CP)—Ace golfers of the three seaside Provinces will meet here Aug. 25, 26 and 27 in the 17th annual Maritime Senior Golf Association tournament.

The meet will be split into eight classes, according to the players' handicaps, with 20 prizes up for competition.

San Diego and Seattle Preparing for Final Attempt to Catch Pacific Coast Leader

Sacramento Solons Many Games Ahead of Rivals

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With less than seven weeks remaining in the Pacific Coast baseball season, San Diego and Seattle players are preparing for a final attempt to catch the league-leading Sacramento Solons.

At this writing, with 51 games left to play, the Solons are in front by 9½ games over San Diego, with Seattle's defending champions 10 games behind the league leaders. Despite the third place standing of the Rainiers, Seattle fans have not given up hope of seeing a third successive Coast championship for the home team.

Only once in Pacific Coast league history has a team won the pennant three years in succession. Vernon did it in 1918-1919-1920, but none of the present eight teams have ever accomplished the tri-year victory span.

34 Home Games

It is now or never for the Rainiers under the guidance of their new manager, Bill Skiff. Seattle plays 34 of their final 51 games at home, while Sacramento plays only 17 at home, and San Diego 20. Seattle also gets a schedule break in that 37 of the remaining games are with lower division clubs. The Rainiers also have a chance to pick up on the other two teams in a seven-game series, Aug. 12-17, at Seattle against Hollywood, while Sacramento and San Diego battle each other.

Even if their team fails to win the pennant again, Seattle fans have something to cheer about—the possibility of another home-town pitching star. Young Dewey Soriano, a team-mate of Freddy Hutchinson at Seattle's Franklin High School, is the new favorite. While Hutchinson, who was the outstanding minor league player in 1938, is now making headlines again for Buffalo, his pal Soriano is improving rapidly for Seattle.

Soriano is bigger than Hutchinson, being well over six-feet tall, and throws a much faster ball. Until two weeks ago he was just a relief hurler, and was rarely used. But in a series against Sacramento, Soriano relieved veteran Hal Turpin in the sixth inning with Seattle behind, 5-1. The youngster pitched shutout ball the rest of the game, allowing only two hits, and Seattle won 6-5. Three days later he did another relief role against the Solons, and again pitched four innings without allowing a run.

Scouts Impressed

After these two fine performances, Manager Skiff promoted him to a starting pitcher. In his first role as a starter, Soriano beat Portland 4-1, allowing only six hits. A week later he pitched another six hitter against San Francisco, but lost this one 3-1. Major league scouts have been watching Soriano's work, and have been greatly impressed.

* * *

Henry Prusoff, the nation's eighth ranking tennis player who is doing his net-work at home this year, failed once again to win a tournament, although he did better than in his home Washington State tournament where he was upset in the quarter-finals.

Prusoff's latest tourney was the Western Canada meet at Vancouver, B. C. As this tournament is played on grass, Prusoff was expected to win easily. He did gain the finals without losing a set, after bowling over University of Washington's Bob Odman in a semifinal, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1. Odman had defeated him the week previously in Seattle. But San Francisco's Harold Wagner, winner of the Canadian tourney in 1940, retained his crown by defeating Prusoff in the final, 10—8, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Wagner stopped Emery Neale, Portland, in the other semi-final. Neale had won two of the Northwest circuit tourneys in the previous three weeks. This may be Wagner's last competitive tennis for a while, as the San Francisco State College student has taken preliminary examinations for the Royal Air Force.

* * *

Marvin "Bud" Ward has some busy weeks ahead. He is in Portland the first week of August to defend his Pacific Northwest Open golf championship, and then must leave for Omaha to attempt the regaining of his national amateur crown, lost last year to Dick Chapman.

Spokane golfer Ward has won the Northwest Open for two years in succession, but the field is stronger than ever this time. Johnny Dawson, Hollywood, and Dick Derkes, Chicago, are outstanding outside entries, while Oregon's Zimmerman brothers, Emory and Al, may defeat Ward.

Following the Northwest Open, most of the professionals and amateurs will play in the $1,000 Oregon State Open at Gearhart, Aug. 11-12, and then journey north for the Western Canada meet at Vancouver, B. C.

* * *

Seattle will be represented at the International Star Class yacht championship Aug. 30-Sept. 6, when Eustace (Sunny) Vynne takes his "Cene" to Los Angeles for the regatta.

There are 126 star boat fleets in 22 countries throughout the world, and the outstanding boats will compete in Los Angeles.—**B. C.**

Along the Tennis Front

Eastern

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Patricia Canning of Hidden Valley, Calif., sprang an upset in the third round of the Eastern grass court tennis championship today, turning back seven-seeded Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., with apparent ease 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Canning, hitting beautifully from the baseline, and taking advantage of all her younger opponent's mistakes, used superior court generalship to overcome the driving force of Miss Brough's play.

Results in the Eastern grass court tennis championships today:

Women's Singles (Third Round)

Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York, defeated Gloria Evans, Upper Montclair, N. J., 6—0, 6—3.

Patricia Canning, Hidden Valley, Calif., defeated A. Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, defeated Mary Jane Metcalf, Denver, 6—2, 6—1.

Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, defeated Valerie E. Scott, London, England, 6—2, 7—5.

Margaret E. Osborne, San Francisco, defeated Shirley Catton, Alameda, Calif., 6—4, 6—2.

Dorothy M. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Doris Hart, Miami Beach, 6—0, 6—2.

Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. August Gansenmuller, Jr., Sea Cliff, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Edna Steinbach, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

U. S. Juniors

Matches Today

Junior Doubles (Second Round)

Bruce Daniels, Worcester, Mass., and Clark Taylor, New Haven, Conn., defeated Alvin Buhis, Cincinnati, and Edward Feighan, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—1.

Junior Singles (Fourth Round)

Victor E. Seixas, Philadelphia, defeated Frank Willet, Anniston, Ala., 6—4, 6—3.

Boys' Singles (Third Round)

Jack Tuero, New Orleans, defeated Eddie Radek, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Henri Salun, Dover, Mass., defeated Emil Martinez, San Antonio, Texas, 6—0, 6—4.

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 6 (AP)—Seeded players in the juniors' and boys' national tennis tournament continued to dominate play as competition advanced today into the fourth round for juniors' singles and the third round for boys' singles. Doubles' matches went into the second round.

Top-seeded Gardner Larned, Chicago, faced Marshall Chambers, Cincinnati, in an important junior division event. Larned was forced into three sets yesterday by Holmes Cathrall, Scranton, Pa., before winning, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. Chambers eliminated Jack Tunnell, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.

Other pairings today sent Victor Seixas, Philadelphia's seeded No. 2 among the juniors, against Frank Willet, Anniston, Ala.; Jimmy Evert, Chicago, No. 3, against John Howard, Hollywood, Calif.; Budge Patty, Los Angeles, No. 5, against Richard Warner, Salt Lake City, and Bill Govt, Philadelphia, fourth ranking, against Ellis Slack, Long Beach, Calif.

Bobby Falkenburg, Hollywood, Calif., defending his boys' title, opposed Felix Kelly, Robstown, Texas, while Jack Tuero, seeded No. 2 from New Orleans, was matched against Eddie Radek, Chicago.

Don Harris, Los Angeles, No. 3 boy, met Britt Schweitzer, Washington, D. C., and Charles Tichenor, Indianapolis, fourth seeded and national boys' badminton champion, opposed Hubert Rance, Chicago.

Skating Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—On Aug. 16, 17 the Annual Ice Dance Conference and Dance Judges School of the U. S. F. S. A. will be held under the auspices of the U. S. F. S. A. National Dance Committee, of which Harold Hartshorne, of New York is Chairman, and who will be in charge of the school. Other members of the committee are Helen Barrett of Detroit, Marion Billings of New Haven, Herbert Cook of Detroit, Dr. A. R. Diefendorf of New Haven, Stanley W. Dwinnell of St. Paul, Mrs. Channing Frothingham of Boston, Barbara Ann Gingg of San Francisco, Paul Harrington of Newton, Mass., William O. Hickok, IV, of Harrisburg, H. K. Kelley of Cleveland, Fred A. Parmenter of Boston, Arthur F. Preusch of Minneapolis, A. N. Richards, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lloyd Sanderson of New York, Robert W. Vose of West Springfield, Mass.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Vern Olsen, Cubs—Pitched four-hit ball to stop Cardinals.

Pete Fox, Red Sox—Hit three doubles to lead attack against Athletics.

Vince Di Maggio, Pirates—Homered with two on to turn tide against Reds.

Eddie Miller, Braves—Smashed three-run homer to spark six-run uprising that beat Phillies.

Alex Carrasquel, Senators—Kept nine hits scattered to whip Yankees.

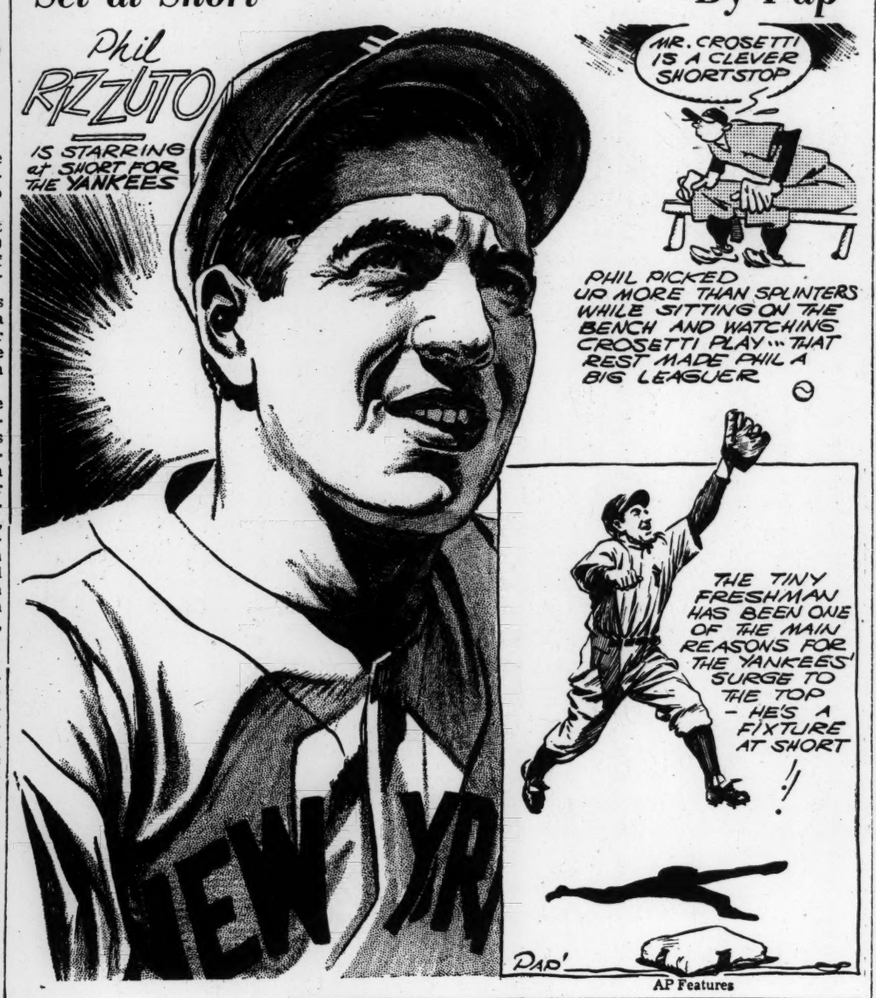
Jeff Heath, Indians — Tripled with two on to beat Tigers.

The Chicago Black Hawks are afraid they may lose their ice hockey star, Sam Lo Presti. He is one of the few National league stars born in this country.

* * *

The Illinois ice hockey team is planning a Christmas holiday trip to the east, playing Boston College, Boston University, Colgate and Clarkson.

Set at Short —*By Pap'*


Phil
RIZZUTO
IS STARRING at SHORT FOR THE YANKEES
NEW YR
MR. CROSETTI IS A CLEVER SHORTSTOP
PHIL PICKED UP MORE THAN SPLINTERS WHILE SITTING ON THE BENCH AND WATCHING CROSETTI PLAY.. THAT REST MADE PHIL A BIG LEAGUER
THE TINY FRESHMAN HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE YANKEES' SURGE TO THE TOP - HE'S A FIXTURE AT SHORT !
PAP'

AP Features

A rookie like Phil Rizzuto is a mighty valuable piece of baseball ivory, and unless properly handled when making the big step from the minors to the majors, anything can happen. Fortunately for the Yankees, Manager Joe McCarthy has demonstrated once more his ability to handle ball players.

Rizzuto was a much publicized rookie at training camp last spring. On the exhibition tour, he lived up to all the nice things the experts had said about him. He was still going strong when the season opened. After a few weeks, Phil began to show the strain of playing in his first big league campaign. His batting slumped, and to make matters worse, his second base partner from Kansas City, Gerry Priddy, failed to click.

That was the signal for McCarthy to bench Rizzuto and Priddy, move Joe Gordon back to second and send Frank Crosetti to his old berth at short. Crosetti proceeded to show Rizzuto how a real big leaguer covered the short field. And Phil didn't miss a trick. When Crosetti faltered, Rizzuto stepped in and demonstrated he was ready. That rest on the bench did the trick.

This isn't the first time McCarthy has worked it out this way. He did it back in 1932 with Frankie Crosetti. And with Joe Gordon when he came up to fill Tony Lazzeri's shoes in 1938. Gordon opened at second and looked good for a while. When he weakened McCarthy benched him and let Bill Kinckerbocker play second. When Gordon returned to the job he was ready and before long showed he was a real big leaguer.

Any of these freshmen might have been ruined by another manager. Fortunately, they had McCarthy to guide them. And that is one of the reasons why the Yankees are again pacing the field in the American league.

Many of Dixie's Ablest Golfers in Southeastern

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The annual Southeastern amateur golf tournament, which will begin Friday at Columbus, Ga., will include some of Dixie's ablest amateur golfers, representing seven States. Earl Stewart of Louisiana State University, national intercollegiate champion, and Sam Perry, new Southern champion, may be included in the fast field. Jack Slayton will defend his Southeastern title.

Other probable starters in qualifying play include Tommy Barnes of Atlanta, new State champion; Sonny Ellis of Columbus, Southern prep and high school champion, and Arnold Blum of Macon, winner of the Piney Woods championship at Thomasville, Ga.

Invitations have been mailed to 200 clubs in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, by the Columbus Country Club. Between 150 and 200 entries are expected for the event. Record registration for the tourney was set in 1939 when more than 165 participated.

Qualifying at 18 holes will be held on the first day. Saturday morning will mark the first round. Saturday afternoon the second; and Sunday will see the semifinals and final. Slayton, who started his 1941 campaign by winning the Beauvoir tournament at Montgomery, won the 1940 event by ousting LSU's Henry Castillo in the final. Tommy Barnes of Atlanta was medalist with 71.

* * *

Ed Hickerson, former Alabama star guard, has been added to the Crimson Tide varsity coaching staff for this coming season, it was announced by Head Coach Frank W. Thomas. Hickerson turned down several attractive professional football offers to accept the job of coaching the varsity guard candidates. He will succeed Ray Davis, who served as assistant line coach during the past season.

* * *

The annual Florida State newspaper 18-hole medal play golf tournament will be played in Lakeland on Aug. 17, it was announced by Jack Bell of the Miami Herald, president of the Florida State Sports Writers Association. Steve Crabb of the Miami Herald won last year in a field of 74 at the Miami Shores Country Club.

* * *

If Charlie Kane of the St. Augustine club in the Florida State League can go undefeated for the rest of the season he will have established the best won and loss record in the six-year history of the organization. Sid Hudson, now with the Washington club of the American League, holds the record with 24 victories and only four loses. Kane now has 18 triumphs and only three defeats.

One of the season's best pitching performances in the State League is generally conceded to Manager Whitey Weigle of Orlando, who pitched two-hit ball only to lose to Deland . . . With 127 to their credit through August 3, the Deland Red Hats undoubtedly will wind up the 1941 league season with a brand new double play record . . . The old mark, 130, was set by Gainesville in 1940.

Although they have played in each of the 99 games racked up by the St. Augustine Saints through Aug. 3, Manager Jerry Tiemann and Outfielder Paul Varner, two of the league's best hitters, had yet to hit a home run . . . Both are hitting .333 or better.

C. J.

Pittsburgh Now Within Nine Games of Cardinals

By the Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Pirates are cutting capers that must make their National League rivals tremble every time the Buccaneers' brig sails upon the scene these days. During the past two weeks the bold Buccos have made every team they faced walk the plank—winning 16 out of 19. The Pirates raided the Cincinnati Reds again yesterday, 7-5, to send the world champions to their fifth straight defeat and ruin whatever faint hopes they may have had for another pennant.

Pittsburgh was outhit, 13-11, but scored three runs in the fourth on Vince Di Maggio's homer, and four runs on five hits in the seventh. This left the Pirates nine games out of first place, just close enough to keep the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers from feeling they have the fight strictly between themselves.

Cards Set Back

The Cardinals took a 6-2 setback from the Chicago Cubs to drop within one game of the idle Dodgers. Lefty Vern Olsen held the Redbirds to four hits and received timely batting support from his teammates, principally Bill Nicholson, who twice singled with the bases loaded for a total of four runs.

In the day's other National League encounter the Boston Braves nosed out the Phillies, 10-9, with a six-run seventh inning climaxed by Eddie Miller's homer with two on.

The New York Yankees lost a game of their American League lead by bowing to the Washington Senators, 4-3, while the Cleveland Indians squeezed past Detroit, 2-1. This left the Yanks with a 11-game margin.

Yankee Errors

The Senators took a chance on Alejandro Carrasquel, who hadn't started a contest all season, and he held the Yankees to nine hits. Lefty Marius Russo started for New York and yielded four hits for three runs in the first inning. Two errors gave the Senators their deciding tally in the second stanza.

Cleveland's victory in a night tilt was achieved on Jeff Heath's triple with two on in the sixth inning. The game was a tight pitching duel between Al Smith, who allowed six hits and fanned eight, and Buck Newsom, who gave five safeties and struck out nine. It was Newsom's 15th setback.

The Boston Red Sox scored their second straight one-run decision over the Philadelphia Athletics, 6-5, on the strength of a five-run splurge in the first inning. Pete Fox made three doubles to lead Boston's 13-hit attack.

The Chicago White Sox-St. Louis Browns' night encounter was rained out. They will play tomorrow night instead.

Badger Stands Up

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The men behind the promotion of Wisconsin's athletic events have decided that the Badger shall stand up this year.

In the past, the insignia used to illustrate the Wisconsin nickname has shown a crouching animal, ready to spring at its foe.

All of this year's posters have the Badger in a standing position, holding in his front paws a bar of music labeled "On Wisconsin."

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	70	33	.680	
Cleveland	58	43	.574	11
Boston	52	48	.520	16½
Chicago	49	52	.485	20
Philadelphia	48	53	.475	21
Detroit	47	56	.456	23
St. Louis	40	59	.404	28
Washington	39	59	.398	28½

Results Aug. 5

Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
Washington 4, New York 3.
Chicago at St. Louis, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
St. Louis	66	36	.647	
Brooklyn	64	36	.640	1
Pittsburgh	55	43	.561	9
Cincinnati	53	47	.530	12
New York	46	49	.484	16½
Chicago	45	56	.446	20½
Boston	42	57	.424	22½
Philadelphia	26	73	.263	38½

Results Aug. 5

Boston 10, Philadelphia 9.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 5.
Only games scheduled.

Young Skeet Shooters In Defense Role

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6 (AP)—A couple of youngsters held the spotlight today as about 350 of the nation's high-ranking skeet shooters opened fire on the national championships in the seventh annual clay target classic.

The youngsters are Patricia Laursen of Akron, Ohio, winner of the women's all-gauge title the last three years, and Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., only two-time winner of the men's crown. Shaughnessy annexed his first national title in 1936 at the age of 14 and climbed back to the top a year ago.

Champions Favored

The current king and queen, despite the heavy opposition, were favored to finish on or near the top. Miss Laursen proved her eyes are "on the beam" recently by breaking 100 in a row to win the Ohio 20-gauge open championship—the first time a woman has gone through the entire century with that weapon.

Shaughnessy, captain of the All-America skeet team, won the 20-gauge race with a perfect 100 in the recent Lordship, Conn., shoot, but dropped the all-around title there in a shootoff that lasted through 150 extra targets.

Miss Laursen is expected to find her toughest foe in another Ohioan, Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora, while F. Lutcher Brown of San Antonio, Texas, and his straight-shooting dad, Lutcher, Sr., loomed as Shaughnessy's greatest threats.

From Distant Points

Clay target sharpshooters from practically every state in the union, Canada, Mexico and Honolulu, were on hand for a crack at the laurels. Today's events were all 100-target affairs, with the subsmall gauge, small gauge and Champion of Champions titles up for decision.

Mrs. Smythe is defending champion in the women's small gauge race and Miss Laursen in the subsmall gauge, the former open to guns of .410 bore and the latter to 28-gauge or smaller. Shaughnessy will defend the men's small gauge laurels, but the sub-small gauge is wide open, Champion Felix Hawkins of Dallas, Texas, not appearing.

Temple Football Team Opens With Kansas Grid Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University's football team will open its 1941 schedule by playing an intersectional rival, the University of Kansas, which comes here for a night game on Friday, Sept. 26. The teams will be meeting for the first time.

Other than the tilt with Virginia Military Institute, which foe returns to the Owl log after an absence of several years, the schedule comprises the same teams as the 1940 list.

Six games, including four night games, will be played at home, while three opponents will be met on the road.

The schedule:

Sept. 26—Kansas, home (night).
Oct. 3—V. M. I., home (night); 10—Georgetown, home (night); 18—Penn State, home; 24—Bucknell, home (night).
Nov. 1—Boston College at Boston; 8—Villanova, home; 15—Michigan State at E. Lansing, Mich.; 22—Holy Cross at Worcester.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 5

International League

Buffalo 7, Newark 4.
Jersey City 3, Toronto 2.
Syracuse 6, Rochester 3.
Montreal 4-8, Baltimore 0-6.

American Association

Toledo 1, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 5, Milwaukee 4.
Louisville 5, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 0.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 8.
Portland 4, Hollywood 0.
San Diego 7, San Francisco 2.
Oakland 5, Seattle 4.

Texas League

San Antonio 2-0, Shreveport 0-1.
Houston 2-6, Beaumont 1-0.
Tulsa 7, Oklahoma City 0.
Dallas 2, Fort Worth 1 (10 innings).

Southern Association

Memphis 4-1, Little Rock 3-2.
Knoxville 4-2, Nashville 3-4.
Atlanta at Chattanooga, rain.

Eastern League

Binghamton 1-4, Scranton 0-3.
Elmira 3, Springfield 0.
Williamsport 4, Hartford 3 (10 innings).
Wilkes-Barre 3, Albany 2.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, and Hopp, St. Louis, .340.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, and Hack, Chicago, 77.
Runs Batted In.—Mize, St. Louis, 82; Nicholson, Chicago, 80.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 127; Moore, St. Louis, and Hack, Chicago, 124.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 31; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 8.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 19.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-2; White, St. Louis, 13-3.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .408; Travis, Washington, .375.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 100; Rolfe, New York, 89.
Runs Batted In—Keller New York, 96; Di Maggio, New York, 94.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 156; Travis, Washington, 143.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 33; Judnich, St. Louis, 31.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 10.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 27; Di Maggio, New York, 25.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 18; Kuhel, Chicago, 14.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 20-6; Gomez, New York, 10-3.

Ty Cobb won his first American league batting title, in 1907, at the age of 20. Pete Reiser, Dodgers, is a prospect for this year, youngest willow king since the Georgia Peach.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Frisch System Producing

Among other things, this 1941 season has revealed a vastly improved Pittsburgh club. Had Frankie Frisch started his drive a few weeks earlier; or if he could stretch the schedule past mid-October, Forbes Field might house the next World Series. But even confident Uncle Frankie, who rarely concedes anything to anybody, must admit that all he can do this year is pick up a slice of first division coin and look to the future.

If Frisch gets into the National League pennant race next spring and stays there, he'll be as popular in Pittsburgh as Honus Wagner or the Waners ever were. The Smoky City, from Bill Benswanger down to the kids on the Forbes Field turnstiles, are convinced that they have the best manager in the circuit. And there are a lot of baseball men who agree.

A McGraw Man

Having grown up in the shadow of Coogan's Bluff in the early 20's, the imprint of John McGraw is strong on Frankie Frisch. Like the great leader of the Giants, Frank never could get used to losing. Like McGraw, he thinks baseball from the time he gets up in the morning until he turns out the light at night. He reflects the uncompromising aggresiveness of the "Little Napoleon."

Having helped to win four pennants at the Polo Grounds, Frisch knows all about the McGraw system and what it can produce. Frank tried it first at St. Louis, where he led the Cardinals to a world championship in '34. After a full season and a couple of extra months of experimenting at Forbes Field, he finally is getting results again. Rival ball players insist that the Pirates are no surprise. Rather, they contend that Frisch is merely doing what he was a cinch to do when he located his strongest line-up.

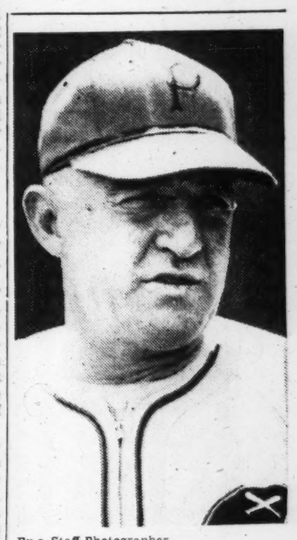
Must Hustle

Frisch's handling of players has been, on occasions, criticized by the men themselves. But only by those who could see no further than the end of their noses. Frankie can be tough, real tough. And he knows every trick in the book when it comes to "riding" a player, as did McGraw. But no athlete who was hustling and giving the team the "old college try," ever had to listen to a lecture by Professor Frisch, formerly of Fordham. When a man admits he can't hold a job under the Frisch system, he admits he isn't trying to be a ball player. Frank will go along with a fellow short on ability, if he is long on hustle.

Frisch has not developed another Gashouse Gang, because the current Buccaneers lack the stars and color of the old Cardinal bunch. As a matter of fact, how often do a Martin, Medwick, Collins, Frisch and a pair of Dean brothers get together on the same ball club? Not more than once in an era, if then.

Only Beginning

But the Fordham Flash is doing all right with a bunch of average ball players, and this recent spurt is only the beginning. He has had two winning streaks of seven games and during the month of July moved faster than either the Dodgers or Cardinals have at any time this season. It was only a few weeks ago that the Pirates were battling the Phillies to stay out of the cellar.



By a Staff Photographer
Frank Frisch

Pittsburgh's chief need before another pennant race rolls around is pitching. Max Butcher and Rip Sewell have been the most consistent, and John Lanning has shown signs of arriving. But Frisch and Benswanger will tour the winter market in search of experienced hurlers. Elbie Fletcher is having his best year. But Frankie knew something when he brought Al Lopez to Forbes Field a year ago. The pride of Tampa has nursed along the pitching staff like a combination of McCarthy and McKechnie.

RAF Students See Texas League Game

DALLAS, Aug. 6 (AP)—A small boy who yelled at the umpire provided a shock to 94 British Royal Air Force students, in training at nearby Love Field.

The students, attending their first baseball game last night, were excited enough by Dallas' 2-1 Texas League triumph over Fort Worth, but they were downright confounded by the yelling boy.

As for the game itself, one RAF student had this comment:

"Much more exciting than cricket. It's faster. They have four bases to run, instead of two."

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New Films in Prospect for Boston—Stage, Music, and Dance News

Greer Garson, Jack Benny, Abbott and Costello in Casts

"Charley's Aunt," which has been done previously on the screen in 1925 and again in 1930, will appear in its new Jack Benny version at the Metropolitan Thursday. The film, which is now described as an adaptation from Brandon Thomas' farce, was directed for 20th Centry-Fox by Archie Mayo. The cast includes Kay Francis, James Ellison, Edmund Gwenn, Anne Baxter, Arleen Whelan, Richard Haydn, Ernest Cossart, and Laird Cregar.

The companion feature at the Metropolitan will be "Dressed to Kill," another in the series of Michael Shayne mystery films, with Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, and Sheila Ryn to head the cast.

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'Blossoms in the Dust'

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon have the principal roles in "Blossoms in the Dust," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The story is a mingling of fact and fiction as it tells of the career of Edna Gladney and her work for homeless children. Among the players are Marsha Hunt, Felix Bressart, Fay Holden, Samuel S. Hinds, Kathleen Howard, William Henry and Henry O'Neill.

The second feature will be "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," with a cast that includes Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Larine Day.

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Abbott and Costello

"Hold That Ghost" will find Bud Abbott and Lew Costello back on the screen at the Keith Memorial in another of their comedies. This time they are operators of a gas station, who become heirs to a gangsters and owners of a supposedly haunted roadhouse. Others who will contribute to the entertainment are Richard Carlson, Joan Davis, Mischa Auer, Evelyn Ankers, Shemp Howard, the Andrews Sisters, and Ted Lewis and his orchestra.

The companion feature will be "Accent on Love," romantic drama, featuring George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. For a third item on the program there will be a new Mickey Mouse film, "The Little Whirlwind."

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Paramount and Fenway

The current features at the Metropolitan, "Manpower," and "Kisses for Breakfast" will move Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft head the cast for the former film, and Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross and Jane Wyatt for the second one.

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At South Station

Short features announced for the South Station Theater beginning Thursday include the following: The March of Time on "Hitler's Peace Program," "Information Please" with Anna Neagle as guest, Robert Benchley on "Grime Control," a Fitzpatrick travel film on the State of Washington, "Training Student Pilots," "Modern Child Education," "War in the Desert," Craig Wood and Jean Bower in a golf film, two color cartoons, a Leon Errol comedy, and newsreels.

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At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Man Hunt," with Walter Pidgeon, George Sanders, and Joan Bennett, and "She Knew All the Answers," with Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone.

MGM

Greer Garson

In "Blossoms in the Dust," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

© Universal

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello

In "Hold That Ghost," coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial

Warners' Plans for Season

"Sergeant York," which is now showing in New York and Washington, will be exhibited on a road-show policy in several other key cities, according to announcement from Warner Bros.

Novels, plays, and biographies are prominent in the production plans for the coming year. The list of prospective films announced by Gradwell L. Sears, general sales manager of the company, include the following:

"Arsenic and Old Lace," to be directed by Frank Capra.

"Navy Blues," musical picture, with Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie, Martha Raye, Jack Haley, Jack Carson, and the Navy Blues Sextette. The picture has been filmed in part on location at the San Diego Naval Base under the direction of Lloyd Bacon.

"They Died With Their Boots On," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Alan Hale, Gene Lockhart; directed by Raoul Walsh. A Western thriller reaching its climax with Custer's last stand.

"One Foot in Heaven," with Fredric March and Martha Scott in the screen version of Hartzell Spence's book on the career of his father, a Methodist minister.

"Kings Row," with Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Ida Lupino, and the late James Stephenson. Based on the novel by Henry Bellamann, now in production under the direction of Sam Wood.

"Captains of the Clouds," Technicolor picture now in production on location in Canada. James Cagney heads the cast, which includes Dennis Morgan, Alan Hale, and George Tobias. Michael Curtiz is directing.

"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Bette Davis, Monty Woolley, Ann Sheridan, Jimmy Durante, Reginald Gardiner, Richard Travis, and Laura Hope Crews. William Keighley is the director.

"The Maltese Falcon," from the mystery novel by Dashiell Hammett, with Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor, Gladys George, and Sidney Greenstreet. Directed by John Huston.

"Flight Patrol," story about the International Brigade of the RAF, with Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna, James Stephenson, William Lundigan, and Joan Perry. Directed by Lewis Seiler.

"New Orleans Blues," with Richard Whorf, Priscilla Lane, Betty Fields, Elia Kazan, Jack Carson, Lloyd Nolan, and Billy Halop.

"The Prime Minister," starring John Gielgud as Benjamin Disraeli. Diana Wynyard is co-starred.

"All Through the Night," starring George Raft in the screen adaptation of a story by Leonard Q. Ross and Leonard Spigelglass.

"The Male Animal," with Henry Fonda, Joan Leslie, Priscilla Lane, Jack Carson, Alan Hale, and Hattie McDaniel.

"The Widow Wouldn't Weep," comedy by Dalton Trumbo starring Jack Benny.

"The Gay Sisters," starring vehicle for Bette Davis, adapted from a novel by Stephen Longstreet. In the cast will be Geraldine Fitzgerald, Richard Whorf, George Brent, and Donald Crisp. Edmund Goulding will direct.

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," the story of George M. Cohan, with James Cagney in the title role.

"Montana," Technicolor production in which Errol Flynn will be starred.

Other properties acquired for the 1941-42 production season include the following: "Old Acquaintance," play by John van Druten; "Up at the Villa," Somerset Maugham story; "The Damned Don't Cry," from Harry Hervey's novel laid in Savannah, to be a Bette Davis vehicle; "George Washington Slept Here," in which Jack Benny will be starred; "A Night at Tony Pastor's"; "The Man They Couldn't Kill," by Sidney Biddell and Frederick Frank, to star Edward G. Robinson; "In This Our Life," from the novel by Ellen Glasgow; "Mississippi Belle," from a novel by Clements Ripley, soon to be published; "Rhapsody in Blue," the story of George Gershwin; "The Corn is Green," play by Emlyn Williams, in which Ethel Barrymore is appearing on the stage; "Night Freight," in which George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Ida Lupino, and Humphrey Bogart will be seen; "Saratoga Trunk," from the novel by Edna Ferber; "Quietly My Captain Waits," from the novel by Evelyn Eaton; "Here Come the Girls," musical comedy; "Captain Horatio Hornblower," in which Errol Flynn will star; "The Jook Girl," from Theodore Pratt's forthcoming novel; "You're in the Army Now," comedy; and "The Life of James J. Corbett," which will star Errol Flynn.

Bronze Font for Museum

In the last few years the collection of Christian art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has grown notably. The memorable exhibition of Art of the Middle Ages held a few years ago seems to have initiated a new era and our collection of liturgical arts has since been enriched with important accessions.

Most recent is a baptismal font of the fifteenth century. Cast in 1483, it is North German in origin and even reveals the signature of its maker, Goteke Klinghe. It is a unique example.

Bronze casting had evolved in northern Europe from the Meuse district to lower Saxony. Objects for sacred use were manufactured for the northern European countries and for England.

The newly acquired font is nearly 10 feet in circumference. It rests upon figures bearing coats of arms, and it is decorated with portraits of the apostles in relief. The cover is lacking, but there are two small heads which were intended to support it.

The font was acquired from the Mackay Collection. It originally belonged to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough and ancestor of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It is now exhibited in the new accessions room in the museum, but eventually it will be installed in the large Medieval gallery, where is exhibited a recent acquisition, an aquamanile, a masterpiece of bronze casting probably coming from the district of Lorraine. Although the aquamanile was intended to be used as a vessel, its design was no doubt more aesthetic than functional. Made in the thirteenth century, it bears the characteristics of the Byzantine style. The baptismal font is late Gothic in stylie.

D. A.

Saroyan Offers Play

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—For national defense, William Saroyan will give film rights to his play, "The Time of Your Life," to any Hollywood studio which will donate production costs and turn over proceeds to the Government.

In a full-page display to appear today in Variety, theatrical weekly, Mr. Saroyan declares his belief that "art, in its way, is as great a weapon for the defense of right as a strong army and a strong navy."

Plymouth Dance Program

Olive Bogart will give a dance program at the Mayflower Hotel, Manomet Point, Plymouth, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 24. "Echoes from the American Scene," "The Scarecrow," "Old English Ballad and Folk Dance," "The Regret of the Ranee in the Hall of Peacocks," and "Incense Dance of the Temple Dancing Girl" are the numbers announced. Frances Sheila Rossi will play piano solos and accompany the dance numbers.

Jack Benny

In the film version of "Charley's Aunt," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

On the Stage

Evelyn Vardon and Stiano Braggiotti are to have important roles in Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," which opens at the Colonial Theater in Boston on Sept. 15. Mr. Braggiotti, the New York Herald Tribune says, will have the role of Raoul, a French aviator, which will be the leading male part in the play.

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Eva LeGallienne's engagement in "Hedda Gabler" at the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge next week will be her first appearance this season in a summer theater.

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"King John," rarely acted Shakespearean play, and William Saroyan's comedy "Love's Old Sweet Song" are announced by the Tributary Theater of Boston as its first two productions for the coming season. Casting for both plays will take place at 739 Boylston Street, Aug. 13 and 14, at 8 p. m.

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Philip Tonge, who is a member of the resident company at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, has been engaged by John C. Wilson for Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit," which is to reach Broadway early in the season.

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Cornelia Otis Skinner, according to announcement from the Boothbay Players, will make her only New England appearance this summer Monday afternoon and evening at that playhouse. Miss Skinner is to leave shortly for Hollywood.

Bennington Festival Programs

The dance portion of the 1941 Bennington Festival will be concentrated into nine days beginning Saturday, Aug. 9, when Doris Humphrey presents the first performance of her new full-length dance-drama, "Decade." Starring Miss Humphrey and Charles Weidman, "Decade" will also be given on the evenings of Aug. 11, 13, 15, and 17.

Martha Graham and her group will occupy the alternative evenings, Aug. 10, 12, 14, and 16, with a program which includes "El Penitente," "Letter to the World," and the new Graham piece, "Punch and The Judy."

The festival performances will again take place in the Bennington College Theater, which Arch Lauterer has redesigned for the occasion. Performances begin at 9 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Miss Humphrey's new work is a logical outgrowth of her experience in the dance world during the past decade. It delineates in dramatic fashion the artist's struggle with his environment, his efforts to gain a foothold for himself. Alexander Kahn has written a script for the piece, which will be spoken by Edward Glass and acted by Evans Davis. The composition contains music from Copland, whose "Music for the Theater" is used as a theme, and Bach, Debussy, Scriabin, Gluck, Mettner, Norman Lloyd, Colin McPhee, Wallingford Riegger, and Herbert Elwell. Lionel Nowak, musical director of the Humphrey-Weidman Company, has arranged the total score and written several new things for the piece. The cast includes members of the regular company and apprentices. Costumes have been designed by Pauline Lawrence, and Arch Lauterer is responsible for the setting and lighting.

Martha's Graham's new work, "Punch and The Judy" is based on the old Punch and Judy idea of the quarrel. Robert McBride, of Bennington College, has written the score and costumes have been designed by Charlotte Trowbridge, whose drawings of "Letter to the World" will be on exhibition during the festival. Arch Lauterer is again artistic collaborator with Miss Graham, and is also responsible for the setting and lighting. The cast includes Miss Graham as The Judy, Erick Hawkins as Punch, Merce Cunningham as Pegasus, Jean Erdman, Jane Dudley and Ethel Butler as The Three Fates, Nina Fonaroff as The Child, Pearl Lack, as Pretty Polly, and David Campbell, David Zellmer, and Sasha Lietbich as The Three Heroes.

Other events on the Bennington schedule include "The Barker," by Kenyon Nicholson, Sunday and Monday, Aug. 10 and 11, at the General Stark Theater, Bennington; harpsichord recitals by Ralph Kirkpatrick, Saturday afternoons, Aug. 9 and 16, at the college; lecture-recitals on modern music by Henry Cowell, Sunday afternoons, Aug. 10 and 17, at the college.

Marmein Opening Set Back

Because of tour dates down the Cape, Miriam Marmein and her company of dancers and mimes will open the annual summer series of Friday night dance programs in her Outdoor Dance Theater at Manomet, Mass., on Aug. 15 instead of on Aug. 8 as previously announced.

"The World of Sport," presented for the first time, will be the feature of this bill. Another new number, "Magic Slippers," together with "Harlequin the Hypnotist," "Dance Oriental," "Ballet Valse," "Death of the First Born," "Get Your Man," and several favorites from last season will also be performed.

Gladys Kern, Marjorie Rupe, Jane Sullivan, and Olive Bogart will appear with Miss Marmein on the Aug. 15 program.

A second program is being prepared for Aug. 22 and a third for Aug. 29.

G. O. P. Bloc Demands Curb On War Moves

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—American participation in the current war is "far more likely to destroy democracy in this country and thus in the Western Hemisphere than to establish it in Europe," in the belief of former President Hoover, Alf M. Landon, and 13 other nationally known Republicans.

"The American people should insistently demand that Congress put a stop to step-by-step projection of the United States into undeclared war," they asserted yesterday in a statement issued by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois.

Citing Congress' responsibility to keep the Nation out of war "unless and until both Houses have otherwise decided," the group said the expressed purpose of the lend-lease bill has been exceeded by "belligerent moves."

These, they declared, include "naval action. . . . military occupation of bases outside the Western Hemisphere, . . . and promise of unauthorized aid to Russia" which, lacking sanction by Congress, "undermine its constitutional powers."

Complete Statement

The complete statement issued under the signatures of the 15 Republicans was as follows:

The American people should insistently demand that Congress put a stop to step-by-step projection of the United States into undeclared war. Congress has not only the sole power to declare war, but also the power and responsibility to keep the country out of war unless and until both Houses have otherwise decided.

Exceeding its expressed purpose, the lend-lease bill has been followed by naval action, by military occupation of bases outside the Western Hemisphere, by promise of unauthorized aid to Russia, and by other belligerent moves.

Such warlike steps, in no case sanctioned by Congress, undermines its Constitutional powers and the fundamental principles of democratic government. The representatives of the people, in passing the lease-lend bill, expressed the national conviction that preservation of the British Empire and China is desirable for us and for civilization.

We hold that view, but the intent of Congress was that lease-lend material should be transferred to belligerent ownership in the United States and utilized only to protect the independence of democracies.

Illusion Dissipated

We hold that in giving generous aid to these democracies at our seaboard we have gone as far as is consistent either with law, with sentiment, or with security. Recent events raise doubts that this war is a clear-cut issue of liberty and democracy. It is not purely a world conflict between tyranny and freedom. The Anglo-Russian alliance has dissipated that illusion.

In so far as this is a war of power-politics, the American people want no part in it. American participation is far more likely to destroy democracy in this country and thus in the Western Hemisphere than to establish it in Europe. The hope of civilization now rests primarily upon the preservation of freedom and democracy in the United States.

That will be lost for a generation if we join in this war. We maintain that American lives should be sacrificed only for American independence or to prevent the invasion of the Western Hemisphere.

Few people honestly believe that the Axis is now, or will in the future, be in a position to threaten the independence of any part of this Hemisphere if our defenses are properly prepared.

Energies of this country should be concentrated on the defense of our own liberties. Freedom in America does not depend on the outcome of struggles for material power between other nations.

Others who signed the statement with former President Hoover, Mr. Landon and former Governor Lowden included: Former Vice-President Charles E. Dawes, Irvin S. Cobb and Clarence Buddington Kelland, writers; John L. Lewis, former head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago; Geraldine Farrar, opera singer; Reuben Clark, former United States Ambassador to Mexico; Henry P. Fletcher, former Republican National Chairman; Ray Lyman Wilbur, former Secretary of the Interior; Felix Morley, editor and author; Hanford MacNider, former United States Minister to Canada, and J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia businessman.

Oil-for-Britain Day Set as Aug. 17 in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Texas Railroad Commission, State oil regulatory agency, designated Aug. 17 as the date operators voluntarily may produce one day's crude yield, estimated at $5,000,000, as a donation to Great Britain.

The plan has been approved by Federal Oil Co-ordinator Harold Ickes. The United States Treasury will handle the transaction through the Lend-Lend Act.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, 2, 5, 8:05. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester and Oscar Levant, 1, 4, 7, 10. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson, 10:55, 2, 5:10, 8:18.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata," 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:25, 9:35. "Power and the Land," 1, 3, 5, 7, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman, 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:55, 10:05. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers, 11:05, a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Carefree," Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "The Ideal Glory," Gary Cooper and David Niven, 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Shirley Ross, 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Modern—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck, 11:25, a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10:05. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery, 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller, 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant, 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson, 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—
"Cyclone on Horseback," Tim Holt, 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck, 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Air-Raid Wardens and First-Aid Corps." "Information Please." "Travel to Delhi-India." "You Can't Fool a Camera." "Jan Musica," latest newsreels and shorts.

State—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery, 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Son of Roaring Dan," Johnny Mack Brown. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Sweden in Peril." "Information Please." "Camera Magic in Scenes from 20 new films." "Islands of the St. Lawrence." "Miniature Musical." "Water Sports." "Raggedy Ann Cartoon," 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Bowery Blitzkrieg," Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and the "East Side Kids." 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15. "Wings of the Navy," George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Next Time We Love," Spencer Tracy, 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney, 8:50 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan and May Robson, 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield, 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Roland Young. "Round-Up," Richard Dix. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "Devil's Pipeline." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and band. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 6:45, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 1:50, 4:56, 8:03. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:16, 6:42, 9:48.
Cleveland Circle: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Brothers, and Tony Martin. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," Robert Donat and Greer Garson. 2:40, 5:55, 9:20. "Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan, 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son." 2, Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:54, 7:54. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 9:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sunny," Anna Neagle, "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 3:02, 8:17. "Tight Shoes." 1:45, 7, 9:55.
Park: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Brian Donlevy. "Melody for Three."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time." 1:30 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "West Point Widow," Ann Shirley. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Bruce Cabot. 2:30, 8:15. "Land of Liberty." 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "The Westerners," Gary Cooper. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:23, 9:35.
Mystic: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Roland Young. "Rookies on Parade." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.
Orpheum: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Under Age," Nan Corey and Tom Neal. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 8:25. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 2:20, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "The Saint's Vacation." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:40, 9:40. "The Roundup," 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.

QUINCY — Quincy: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "The Roundup," Richard Dix.
Strand: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott and George Brent.

Revere—Boulevard: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Paper Bullets," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.
Revere: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Paper Bullets," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Central: "American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Invisible Ghost." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Pride and Prejudice." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 2:09, 8:09. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich and Bruce Cabot. 3:36, 9:36.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Melody for Three," 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Lillian Russell," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Mr. District Attorney." "March of Time." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur and James Stewart. "Holiday." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. "Street of Memories," Guy Kibbee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3:25, 7:55. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 6:40, 10:10.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Also "KISSES FOR BREAKFAST"

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 641,750
1941 volume to date 83,856,179
1940 volume to date 135,300,135

Stock Market Slightly Lower; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The major trend in stocks today was toward a slightly lower plane but support in special issues provided a good sprinkling of fractional gains.

Rails, aircrafts and coppers were under moderate pressure from the start. Steels, neglected during much of the session, came back a little near the fourth hour. Turnover was around 600,000 shares.

News from the home front appeared to offer no new buying incentives and brokers suggested the increased tension in the Far East inspired some further trimming of commitments.

Farm commodities futures were given a lift by reports of determined support in Congress for proposals to freeze government holdings of cotton and wheat.

Stocks under water most of the time included Boeing, Douglas, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern preferred, and Texas Corp. United Aircraft gave up more than 2 points.

Showing periods of firmness were Johns-Manville, Union Carbide, U. S. Gypsum, American Can and Standard Oil (N. J.). New York Shipbuilding attained a high for the year. Newport News Shipbuilding also improved.

Fractionally higher in an uneven curb were N. Y. Shipbuilding Founders Shares, Todd Shipyards and Brewster Aeronautical. Off a shade were Creole Petroleum and Tampa Electric.

Bonds Are Lower

Bond prices eased off today in relatively light trading and the more active issues were mostly fractions lower toward noon.

U. S. Governments were quoted 1-32 to 3-32 of a point lower in a quiet market.

Lower prices were paid for Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Among issues which brought fractionally better prices, were Santa Fe 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61.

Cuban issues turned active in the foreign division late in the day. The government 4½s of '77 advanced fractionally in brisk dealings, and the 6s of Warren Bros., who own a substantial amount of Cuban governments, advanced more than 3 points for a time.

Shinyetsu Electric 6½s dropped more than 17 points on minor turnover. The issue has been inactive while recent selling was going on in Japanese issues.

Memphis May Start Futures Trading

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The Memphis Cotton Exchange has before it a proposal to initiate futures trading.

"Memphis is the largest spot market," said A. E. Hohenberg, chairman of a committee advancing the idea. "Formation of such a market should further add to its cotton business volume and prestige."

Spot transactions involve immediate transfer, while futures trading deals with contracts for deferred delivery.

"Futures markets are primarily for price protection for farmer, spinner and merchant," Mr. Hohenberg said. "Speculation plays its part in helping to underwrite fluctuations in prices."

Only futures markets for cotton in the United States at present are on the New Orleans, Chicago and New York Cotton Exchanges.

Pre-Payment Tax Notes Going Well

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said cash receipts from the sale of tax pre-payment notes in the first four days totaled $52,272,325.

Actual sales, officials added, may have been much larger, since most purchasers placed orders after the sales began on Aug. 1 with local banks. The orders then had to go to the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury figure recorded only transactions completed by the Federal Reserve banks and reported to the Treasury by mail.

The new notes, the first of their kind ever issued, are designed especially so that purchasers can turn them back to the Treasury in payment of next year's income taxes, expected to be the highest in history.

Wheat Prices Soar And Then Drop Off

CHICAO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up as much as 2-2⅜ cents a bushel in early dealings today, reaching four year peaks as high as $1.19⅜ for May, 1942, delivery, but then lost about half of the advance due to profit taking.

Purchases of professional interests and commercial concerns, including mills, was stimulated by inflation talk coming from Washington and progress of legislation which would prohibit the Government from disposing of approximately 170,000,000 bushels of 1940 grain as long as the war continues.

Other grains advanced with wheat, rye almost 2 cents and corn and oats about a cent at times. Deferred corn and oats contracts reached new four year peaks near 84 and 47 cents a bushel.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	54½	54	54	— ½
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23½	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	½	½	½	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 5
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	8	8	— ½
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 5
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	11	24	23⅞	24	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	4	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	A'g 5
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	161¾	161¼	161¼	— ½
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	A'g 5
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	20	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	42	41⅞	41⅞	
9¼	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	9	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 4
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	12	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	77	76¾	77	— ¼
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	21	21	21	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110½	110½	110½	A'g 2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	6	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
19	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	16	19½	18⅜	19¼	+1
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	7	19½	18⅞	19½	+1¼
23¼	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	14	23⅞	23	23⅜	+ ¾
3⅜	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 5
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	A'g 5
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 29
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	A'g 5
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	A'g 1
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	6	93½	93¼	93¼	A'g 5
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	
5⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	6	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅜k)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	8	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 5
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	5	43¼	43⅛	43¼	— ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	A'g 5
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	A'g 2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	A'g 5
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 30
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	10	20⅜	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	91	90½	90½	— ¾
19½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	23	154	153½	154	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	71	70½	71	A'g 4
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	9	72	72	72	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	9	155¼	155¼	155¼	+ ¼
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
29⅛	27¾	Am Viscose ½g	27	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	15	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jul 31
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	13	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½
74¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	18	73⅜	70¾	73	+2½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	28	29	28½	29	+ ¼
16	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 30
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
30¾	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¼	111	111	A'g 1
5½	4	Armour Ill	12	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66½	66½	66½	
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 4
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	9¾	9½	9½	
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	A'g 5
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	102½	102½	102½	+2½
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	27	27	27	A'g 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	23	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	66	65½	65½	— ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	11	26¼	25½	26	— ⅛
31⅜	16½	Atl G&W Indies	3	27½	27½	27½	A'g 5
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	40	39	39	A'g 4
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	4	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49½	49¾	A'g 5
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	69¼	69	69	A'g 4
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	17	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ½
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	33	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	13	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8	5	Bangor & Ar	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 4
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	14	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
33⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28	28	28	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	26⅞	27	A'g 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 5
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	10	38	37⅝	37¾	— ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
57	52	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	18	75	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	121½	121½	121½	A'g 4
31	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	37	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	4	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21½	21½	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	4	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	6	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 30
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	6	10⅝	10½	10½	
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	A'g 4
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11⅞	11¾	11¾	A'g 5
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33¼	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20	20	20	
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	7½	7¼	7¼	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 1
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 5
56½	49	Burling (.95g)	2	56½	56⅜	56½	
57⅛	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56½	56⅜	56½	
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
22½	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	11	11	11	A'g 5
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11	11	11	Jul 30
		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	A'g 1
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	38	5	4⅞	4⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	A'g 5
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	81¼	79¾	81¼	+1
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	48½	48	48	— ⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	10	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ½
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	55	12⅛	10½	12	+1½
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	32¾	32	32¾	+ ¾
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 5
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 5
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
37⅜	21¼	Ches Corp	25	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 5
13¼	8⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	15	3	2⅞	3	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 5
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	29	18¾	17⅜	18¾	+1⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 4
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 2
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	6	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	43	58⅞	57¾	58⅞	+ ⅞
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	5	10½	10½	10½	A'g 5
3½	2¼	City Stores	12	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	4	40	39	39	A'g 5
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	5	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	39¾	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	3	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	A'g 5
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94½	94½	94½	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	+ ½
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P 1½a)	12	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	102½	101½	— ¾
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	4	21	21	21	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 5
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16	16	16	A'g 1
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	—1
67⅛	41¼	Colum Pict	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81½	81½	81½	+1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr	4	30	29⅞	30	— ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	13	10½	10¼	10⅜	
		Com'th & South	39	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	59¾	59½	59¾	+ ⅝
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	32	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 2
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	13	17⅜	16¾	17	
38¾	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	89	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	1	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	A'g 4
16	14¼	Cons Cop (½g)	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	25	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	100¼	100⅛	100¼	+ ¼
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 29
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 5
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	27	6¼	6	6	
3½	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	3¼	3¼	3½	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	6¼	6¼	6½	— ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	30	30	30	Jul 31
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	2	16	15¾	16	A'g 5
5⅛	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	21	5⅜	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
102⅞	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	18	103⅛	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1g)	7	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 2
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	18	44⅞	44¾	44¾	+ ½
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	16	26⅛	25⅜	25¾	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	21	21	21	Jul 31
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	33¾	Coty Inc (⅛g)	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 1
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	A'g 5
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 4
27⅝	19⅜	Crown C&S(½g)	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42¼	41⅜	42¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senators Study Tax Increases, Exemption Cut

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Still higher income tax rates and lower personal exemptions were under discussion today even before members of the Senate Finance Committee sat down with Treasury experts for a thorough examination of the $3,206,200,000 tax bill approved by the House.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia called the committee together for a detailed analysis of the measure after telling reporters that efforts probably would be made to make up the loss in prospective revenues occasioned by the House action in eliminating a provision making joint income returns mandatory for married couples.

Would Broaden Base

The Treasury calculated that this provision would have yielded $323,000,000 and Senator George said it ought to be made up somehow, possibly through a readjustment of income tax rates or a broadening of the base by lowering present personal exemptions, which are $800 for single persons, $2,000 for married couples. The House disregarded an eleventh-hour recommendation of President Roosevelt that these be reduced to $750 and $1,500 respectively.

On the whole, there seemed to be little disposition among committee members to attempt to revive the much-disputed joint return provision which the House killed by a vote of 242 to 160.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia contended, like Senator George, that lowering exemptions not only would make many more persons tax conscious but would increase collection from those with large incomes.

"If we cut the exemption," Senator Byrd said, "the wealthy man is going to have to pay more because his taxes will start at a lower figure. It also will make a lot of people tax conscious who don't now realize what we are up against in trying to raise revenues."

Brown for Heavier Excises

Advocating a different method, Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, said he favored extension of excise taxes to cover additional articles, believing that more money could be raised quicker in that manner.

Senator Brown said he thought that Congress eventually would be called upon to impose some sort of luxury tax, possibly in the form of a manufacturers' excise levy which would be effective on purchases made in the higher price brackets but would not penalize the less affluent buyer.

He and Senator Byrd agreed, however, that the Senate committee was likely to accept the basic principles laid down in the House-approved bill, although Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas said that if additional sources of revenue could be found, he, for one, would favor increasing the total amount to be raised.

Senator George said public hearings on the measure may begin Friday, with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau as the first witness. This will be possible, he explained, if the experts complete their explanation of the bill by Thursday. Otherwise the hearings will be delayed until Monday.

Ward's July Sales Increase 30 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward and Company reported July sales totaled $48,304,952, compared with $37,212,720 for July, 1940, an increase of 29.81 per cent.

Sales for the six months February through July aggregated $298,-039,594 compared with $241,450,-061 for the corresponding 1940 period, an increase of 23.46 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Chic Corp $3 pf	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Harris (A) & Co pf	7½	..	Aug. 1	July 25
	$1.75	..	Aug. 1	July 25
Mullins Mfg $7 pf	$2.50	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Irregular				
Consol Amus Ltd	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 19
Simonds Saw & S	80c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 23
Liquidating				
Anglo-Nat Corp A	$3	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Extra				
Vick Chem Co	10c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Resumed				
Nat Linen Ser	$1	..	June 2	May 19
Regular				
Anglo-Can Tel A	15c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Archer-Dan-Mid	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Barlow & S Mfg A	30c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Bird & Son, Inc, 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Brown Shoe Co	50c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Collins & Aik pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 19
Crum & Forster Insur Shares Corp A	30c	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 19
Do Insur Shares Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Do Shrs Cp B	30c	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Dayton Pow & Lt 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 30
Eastern Util Assoc	50c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
El Paso E Del 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do pf B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
HackmskW7% pf A	43¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Hajoca Corp pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Lake Sup DP 5½pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Lionel Corp	15c	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 13
Magnin (I) & Co	15c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Mead Corp $6pf A	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do $5.50 pf B	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Murphy (G C) Co	$1	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 22
Nashua G&Ctd Pap	50c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Ntl Linen Sv $7pf	$3.50	S	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Do $5 pf	$2.50	S	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Norfk & Wash Stmbt	$2	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Pfaudler Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Pleasant Vly Wine	10c	..	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Socony Vacuum Oil	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 21
Tilo Roofing Co	30c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Do $1.40 cv pf	35c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Tyer Rubb 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Union Tank Car	50c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Van Raalte Co	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Vick Chemical Co	50c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Walgreen Co	40c	Q	Sep. 20	Aug. 20
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 15

W. C. Lipe Stock Offered

NEW YORK—Barrett Herrick & Co., Inc., as underwriter, is offering publicly 120,885 shares of Class A stock of W. C. Lipe, Inc., manufacturer of machine tools and heavy duty automotive clutches. The stock is priced at $5 per share. The first 25,000 shares will be for the account of the company and the remaining 95,885 shares for the account of several stockholders.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3½s 49-46	111.3	111.3	111.3
1 2½s 53-49	108.8	108.8	108.8
1 2½s 52-50	108.16	108.16	108.16
10 2½s 58-56	105.3	105	105

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	106.24	106.24	106.24

New York City Bonds

6 3s 80	105½	105½	105½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
20 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90⅜	90¼	90¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77½	77½	77½
9 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58½	58½	58½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
31 Am & For P5s 2030	63½	61½	63¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102*
5 Am Int 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am T&T 5½s 43	101½	101½	101½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108¾	108¾
37 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108¾	109
236 Am T&T 3s '56 wt	110	110	110
1 Am WW & E 6s '75	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Anaconda Cop 4s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
16 AT&SF 4s '95	111	110½	110½
2 At&SF aj 4s '95 sta	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	71½	71½	71½
7 A C Line 5s '45	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	99	99	99
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	105	104⅝	104⅝
26 B&O '95 st A	36	35½	35½
1 B&O '95 st C	40½	40½	40½
1 B&O '96 st F	36⅜	35½	35½
98 B&O cv '60 st	33½	32¾	32⅞
3 B&O 4s '48	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	42¼	42	42⅛
1 B&O S 'A' '50 st	45½	45½	45½
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	49	49	49
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	111	110½	110½
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	90	90	90
38 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34½	33⅞	34¼
6 Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
38 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Buf R&P 57 st	42⅜	42¼	42¼
7 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7	7	7
6 Can Nat 5s 68 July	105¼	104¾	105¼
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅛	105	105
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	89	89	89
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	76½	76¼	76½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62	62
13 Celanese 3s 55	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30	30	30
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4½	4½	4½
18 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¼	15	15¼
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	54¼	54½
29 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73	72⅞	73
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20	20	20
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 reg	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18	17⅞	18
11 Certain-td 5*s 48	87½	87½	87½
1 ChaNoR 5½s 62 rct	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	24½	24½	24½
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅞	55½	55½
5 D & R G 4½s 36	14	14	14
8 D & R G 4s 36	14	14	14
15 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	17⅛	13¾	13¾
6 Det Ed 3s 70	107⅛	107	107
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Dul Messabe&I 3½s62	108½	108½	108½
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 El Pen V&G cn 5s 56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	105½	105½	105½
25 Erie rfg 5s 67	33½	32½	32½
23 Erie rfg 5s 75	33½	32½	32⅝
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
11 Erie cv 4s 53 A	54¾	54½	54½
18 Erie 4s 95 wi	83⅛	82¾	82¾
23 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	53	52⅜	52¾
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9⅜	9½	9⅜
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93¾	93½	93¾
6 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	14½	14½	14½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
5 Goth Stlk H 5s 46	69	69	69
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105	105	105
1 GtINor 5s 73	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90¼	90¼	90¼
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	98	98
13 G Bay & W deb B	67¼	67	93⅛
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
23 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38½	38	38
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	45	45
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
15 Ill Cen 4s 52	45	45	45
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	43½	43½
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43½	43½
36 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46½	45½	45½
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
12 ICGCSL&NO 5s '63 A	48¾	48½	48½
4 ICGCSL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	23½	23½	23½
2 Inland Stl 3s '61	107	107	107
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	101	101	101
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	38⅛	37½	37½
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	89	89	89
20 Int Paper 6s '55	104½	104½	104½
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
22 Int T&T 5s '55	44	43⅜	43⅜
2 Jones & Lau St 3¼s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	46¾	46½	46½
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	105	105	105
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	69½	69½	69½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	78	78	78
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	80½	80	80
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	80¼	80¼	80¼
7 Lac Gas 5s '42	97½	97½	97½
20 LS&MS 3½s 97 reg	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
3 Leh & N Y 4s 45	52	52	52
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	50½	50½	50½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52½	52½	52½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37⅝	37¼	37¼
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33⅜	33¼	33¼
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Lorillard Co 7s 44	118½	118½	118½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124	124	124
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87	87	87
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91¾	91¾	91¾
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
4 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104	103½	104
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53	52½	52½
20 Manati Sug 4s 57	42½	41¾	42
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	69½	69½	69½
12 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	106½	107¼
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25	25	25
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	21½	12½	12½
14 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29½	29¼	29¼
22 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10¾	10¼	10¼
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	36½	26½
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24	23⅞	23⅞
36 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¾	27½	27¾
98 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27¼	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29	29	29
29 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29	28¾	28⅞
12 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
8 Mon W Pa P S 4½s	110½	110¼	110¼
107 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	71½	71½	71½
11 or & Essex 5s 55	43¾	43½	43½
11 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	37½	37½
9 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 N E T&T 4½s 61B	126	126	126
3 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74	74	74
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	74⅞	74⅞
3 NO T&M 5½s 54	45	45	45
2 NO T&M 5s 54B	43½	43½	43½
4 NO T&M 5s 56	43	43	43
12 NY&Q ns E&P 3½s	110⅝	110½	110⅝
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	61⅞	61⅞
6 NYC 4½s 2013A	57	56¾	56¾
9 NYC 3¾s 46	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
64 NYC cv 3½s 52	60¾	60¼	60¼
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82	81⅞	82
7 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	94¾	94	94
5 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 NYChi&StL 4½s 74A	73½	73½	73½
15 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62¾	62¾
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 NY G El H&P 5s 49	115¾	115¾	115¾
6 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞
10 NYLE&WCoa15½s42	101½	101½	101½
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29	28⅞	28⅞
13 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	48½	46	46
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28¼	27¾	27¾
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	26¼	25¾	25⅞
10 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 NYS&W Term 5s 43	90	90	90
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	127½	127½	127½
1 Nor Am Co 4s '95	104	104	104
1 Nor Cent 5s '74	119	119	119
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¼	66½	66½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	74½	74	74⅛
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¾	43
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅛	109½	108½
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	83½	82½	83½
5 Pac Gas & El 3s '70	106⅛	106¼	106¼
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	110⅜	110¼	110¼
10 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Pad & Ill 4½s '55	104	104	104
5 Panhandle EPL 3s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Pen Co 4s 52 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pen Co 4s 63	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109½	109½	109½
36 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123¾	123⅝	123⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105½	105¼	105½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92½	93
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103	102¾	102¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102	102	102
4 Pen RR 4s 48	112¾	112¾	112¾
41 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	89½	89½	89½
5 Peoria &E inc 4s 90	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
18 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¾	71¾	71¼
4 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65	64¾	64¾
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1 PhilBkM&W 4½s 81D	110	110	110
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27¼	27½
6 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	110½	110½	110½
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104¼	104¼	104½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	61½	61½	61½
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85	84¾	85
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
18 Readg 4½s 97 A	83⅜	82¾	83¼
9 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67¾	67½	67¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 Rio Gr W c t 4s 40	14¼	14	14
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93½	93½	93½
3 StLIM'S&SFR'G 4s	75½	75	75
7 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33 ct	74¼	73¾	73¾
3 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
20 St L S F 5s 50 B	14¾	14½	14½
40 St L S F 4½s 78	15	14⅞	15
3 StLSF (4½s 78 ct st	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
28 St L S F 4s 50 A	14½	14¼	14¼
10 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	14	14	14
8 St L SW 5s 52	39½	38½	38½
3 St L SW rfg 5s 90	20⅜	20	20
4 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 StP&KC ShL4½s41	87	92	92
1 StPaulUnDep5s72	112	112	112
18 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95½	95¾	95½
11 Scab Al Lon 6s 45	8	7⅞	7⅞
5 Sea A L aj 5s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6	6	6
2 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
22 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅜	98¼	98¼
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	104	104	104
11 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	105	105	105
10 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52½	52	52⅜
34 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	51¾	51¾
63 So Pac 4½s 69	52½	52⅛	52⅛
6 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66	65⅞	65⅞
5 So Pac clt 4s 49	50	50	50
26 So Pac 3½s 46	71⅞	70¾	70⅞
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	53⅜	53⅜
6 So Pac 4½s cv 4s 50	83¼	83⅛	83¼
11 South Fy 6½s 56	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¼	82	82
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	91	91	91
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
3 Stand Oil N J 4s 61	105	104⅞	105
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	101⅞	101¾	101¾
2 T C I & RR 5s 51	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
6 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	67	66¼	66¼
8 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	67	66⅛	66½
15 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
1 Third Ave 4s 60	55	55	55
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	103½	103½	103½
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Un Pac 4s 47	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	88½	88½	88½
3 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Utah P&L 5s '44	100	100	99⅞
3 Va & SW cn 5s '58	71¾	71	71⅜
37 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	16¼	15¾	15¾
27 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25½	25	25⅛
15 Wabash 5s '80 D	15¾	15¼	15¼
1 Wabash 5s '76 D	15¾	15¼	15¼
34 Wabash 4½s '78 C	14½	14½	14½
3 Wabash 4s '54	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
2 Wabash Det & Ch 5s '41	71½	71½	71½
5 Warner Bros 6s '48	96	95¾	96
24 Warren Bros 6s '41	74½	72¾	74
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51½	51½	51½
8 Westch Lt 5s '50	126	126	126
6 Westn Md 4s '52	93	92¼	93
8 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	26¼	25¾	26¼
22 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
5 Western Un 5s '51	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 Western Un 5s '60	84½	84⅛	84⅛
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
18 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	95⅛	95	95
7 Wis Cen 4s 49	42	41½	42
11 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13⅝	13⅜	13½
2 Young S&T cv 4c 48	103	103	103

Foreign Bonds

8 Australia 5s 55	70¾	70	70
1 Australia 4½s 56	65	65	65
2 Belgium 6½s 49	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
8 Brazil 8s 41	20½	20⅜	20½
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17	17	17
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17	17	17
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18	18	18
1 Buen A 4⅜s 77	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 Buen A 4⅜s Apr 76	52¼	52¼	52¼
10 Canada 5s 52	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
7 Canada 4s 60	100½	100½	100½
1 Canada 3¼s 61	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Canada 3s 67	87½	87½	87½
5 Canada 2¼s 44	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	11⅞	11¾	11¾
7 Chile 6s 61 Jan	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
7 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36½	36⅜	36⅜
20 Colomb 3s 70	29⅜	29¼	29¼
50 Cuba 4½s 77	67¼	67	67⅛
1 Denmark 6s 42	47	47	47
5 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	57½	57½	57½
11 Ger Govt 7s 49	9	8⅞	9
2 Japan 5½s 65	41	41	41
2 Mex Water 5½s 50	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 N Sou Wales 5s

Commerce and Finance

Wheat, Cotton Stocks' Freezing Favored by Joint Committee

Business and Industry

SEC Delimits Operations Of United Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has instructed the United Light & Power Co., with assets of $590,000,000, to confine its utility operations to a $240,000,000 system centered around the Kansas City Power & Light Co. The order comes under the geographical integration section of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The new system would operate in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. It would exclude properties in Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Texas.

Order Came in March

Ths dissolution of the utility, which is the top holding company of the system, and of the United American Co., an intermediate holding company, was ordered in March.

The order would break up the present system into two or more integrated parts. The principal one would be topped by the United Light & Railways Co., with Continental Gas (AP) Electric Corp. as an immediately underlying subholding company, and the other would be the American Light & Traction Co., with properties in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Under the order American Light and Traction must dispose of its interests in San Antonio Public Service Company, American Coal Company, South Texas Ice Company, the Detroit Edison Company and the International Paper and Power Company.

Continental Gas and Electric Corporation must dispose of its interests in the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company, Point Pleasant Water and Light Company, the Hillsboro Ice and Coal Company, and Panhandle Power and Light Company.

The United Light and Railways Company must sell its interests in the Northern Natural Gas Company and International Paper and Power Company.

Many Changes

United Light and Railways and the United Light and Power must eliminate from their respective holding company systems their interests (whether direct or indirect) in the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company, Point Pleasant Water and Light Company, Panhandle Power and Light Company, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, Madison Gas and Electric Company, Milwaukee Gas Light Company, the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company, San Antonio Public Service Company, American Michigan Pipeline Company, Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, Consolidated Building Corporation, the Hillsboro Ice and Coal Company, American Coal Company, South Texas Ice Company, American Production Company, the Detroit Edison Company and International Paper and Power Company.

The United Light and Power Company must dispose of its interest in the LaPorte Gas and Electric Company.

Still remaining for decision will be whether the system in addition to the "integrated public-utility system" which United Light and Power may be allowed to retain under Clause B of the Holding Company Act will also satisfy Clauses A and C which require that the additional systems be such that they cannot be operated separately without the loss of substantial economies and that they must be limited in size.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
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Gives Good Report

Captain E. V. Rickenbacker
President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines

Eastern Air Lines 6 Months Net Equal To $1.34 Per Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Eastern Air Lines, in a statement for the six months ended June 30, showed net profit of $768,662 or $1.34 a share on the common stock. This compared with $733,925 or $1.28 a share for the same period last year.

Captain E. V. Rickenbacker, president and general manager, said the half year set a new record for net earnings despite the fact that provision for Federal income tax this year was $117,000 greater than the first six months of last year and provision for depreciation and obsolescence was $298,437 greater than for the comparable period of 1940.

Earnings for the June quarter were $282,179, compared with $222,346 in the like period last year.

A total of 215,539 revenue passengers were carried during the half year, a gain of 36 per cent, and passenger revenue amounted to $5,530,495, an increase of 29 per cent.

Captain Rickenbacker reported that 10 Douglas DC-2 fourteen-passenger planes were sold indirectly to the British Purchasing Commission, two Douglas DC-3 twenty-one-passenger planes were sold to the defense Supplies Corp., and 10 Douglas DC-3 twenty-one-passenger planes on order released to the Priorities Board.

In addition, he said, Eastern Air Lines has released to the U. S. Army 8 Douglas DC-4, four-engined forty-passenger planes, orders for which had been placed nearly two years ago.

Pennsylvania Wheat Growers Opposed To AAA Quota System

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—More than 100 wheat growers claiming to represent 400,000 of Pennsylvania's 907,000 wheat acreage are forming a statewide organization to fight what a spokesman termed "federal regimentation of agriculture."

Strenoughly opposing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration wheat quota system put into effect for the first time this year, the farmers also went on record against "all government interference with agriculture in this State," announced Chairman Audley Boak, former master of the Pennsylvania Grange.

Mr. Boak, who named an executive to arrange a statewide gathering of growers within the next 10 days, said any modifications in the quota plan would not alter the group's purpose of "opposing the regimentation of agriculture."

Pennsylvania growers voted against the plan in the national referendum last week. The national vote, however, favored the limited production system setting the amount of wheat to be grown and banning sale of any grain without permission of county AAA committees.

Mr. Boak said 18,000 farmers in the State grow wheat but only 5,500 took part in the referendum. He added the quota plan was put into effect after the growers planted their wheat and that it was therefore unfair.

His group, backed by officers of the State Grange and Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture John H. Light, claims to represent some of the most fertile counties in the State, which ranked eleventh among those producing winter wheat in 1939.

Opposition to the quota plan also has developed in the Midwest with protest groups being set up in at least two states. One Indiana group, just incorporated, opposes the entire AAA program.

Canada Reports Reduction In Apple, Pear Crops

OTTAWA (CP) — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics said preliminary estimates indicated reduction in 1941 apple, pear, and grape crops compared with the 1940 yield.

The report said "slight to substantial" increases were indicated for stone fruits.

The probable 1941 apple crop is estimated at 3,884,200 barrels compared with 4,292,300 in the previous crop year. Production gains are indicated for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the crop in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia is reported below last year.

Farm Bloc Demands May Make Price Control Bill Inflationary

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chief preoccupation of the commodity markets here is the price-control bill, with the rapidly developing paradox that a bill originally designed to hold prices down is turning out in fact to be a bullish influence on prices, particularly of crops.

The extent of the farm bloc's achievements and aims, it is felt, are still little appreciated outside the commodity markets and the processing trades.

For instance, as late as last Spring, the official "loan value" of wheat was 56 per cent of "parity." The Fulmer bill in April raised this to 75 per cent. The farm bloc then pushed this to 85 per cent. Now the price control bill put a lid—being rapidly approached—at 110 per cent, and the farm bloc, which appears almost synonymous with the old "inflation bloc" wants it raised to 120 per cent.

Farmers Increasing Demands

In terms of actual wheat prices, this means that the loan value this spring of round 71 cents has now been lifted to 98 cents, but the new 110 per cent limit means a price of round $1.30 for cash wheat at the farm or round $1.45 in Chicago.

The loan value on cotton last year was 8.90 cents. Now it has been lifted to 14.02 cents. The 110 per cent lid would put it at 18.14 cents.

These levels don't satisfy the farm people. Senator John Bankhead ten days ago said cotton should go to 20 cents. Senator Thomas said $1.50 should be the goal for wheat. There is talk of changing the parity basis, now 1909-1914; the Texas Agricultural Commissioner has written to Congressmen and asked for a streamlined parity base (1920-1929) to lift partity from the present 16.49 cents to 26½ cents.

The farm bloc appears to be wondering whether, since its demand for a price-lid no lower than 110 per cent of parity was met so quickly, it hadn't better make it 120 per cent, which would be just under 20 cents for cotton and round $1.40 for wheat at the farm, which would mean round $1.55 at Chicago. No wonder wheat jumped almost three cents on Monday to $1.17 ½for the May, 1942, contract at Chicago.

The mechanics of this price blitz are comparatively simple, particularly in the case of cotton. The government loan value on the crop is raised, and then the stocks which go into CCC holdings are to be "frozen." The unofficial farm program now calls for this method to be extended to wheat. As a result so much cotton and wheat would be held off the market that the remaining free stocks would be insufficient for the demand, and therefore the price could go up almost indefinitely.

The Huge Wheat Excess

Latest crop estimates continue to sharpen the contrast between these price and loan shenanigans and the actual statistical position. This summer's wheat crop is now estimated round 925,000,000 bushels. This will be harvested on top of a carry-over from recent years of nearly 400,000,000 bushels. That will make a total available of round 1,325,000,000 bushels, or a shade over twice annual requirements. That means that next summer the carry-over will be nearly 700,000,000 bushels unless nature intervenes with a drought in the Spring of 1942.

To put it another way, wheat growers could quit entirely for a year and there would be plenty of wheat, with a little import from Canada, to carry the country. The cotton figures are almost the same. Recent drought scares have passed over, and it looks as though Friday's cotton report will put this year's crop round 11,500,000 bales, on top of a carry-over of well over 12,000,000 bales. The cotton growers could also quit for a year.

All this knocks sky-high all former calculations of farm income for .1941. The 1940 income was round $9,100,000,000. In April of this year the Department of Agriculture estimated this would rise in 1941 to close to $10,000,000,000. But since then wheat has risen 25 per cent and cotton 50 per cent; dairy farmers, who turn out the biggest of all farm cash crops, have received a capacity go-ahead signal for lease-lend cheese and butter to Britain; and lard, cottonseed oil, and soy-bean oil are up sharply; and the most expensive farm program of government cash aid on record has been passed by Congress. These things add up so that farm income might easily rise $2,000,000,000 over last year, but that is without reckoning in the new prices the farm bloc is preparing to charge as its bill for going along with price control.

How Farmers Are Faring

Even the $11,000,000,000 of gross income which the farmers appear to have already in the bag is back to the 1929 level, while farm costs have nowhere near recovered to that level. It must be remembered that in all the public worrying over the cost of living, it is not yet back to 1937 levels, let alone back to the previous 1929 peak or the still much higher previous 1920 peak. And this $11,000,000,000 is nearly twice the gross farm income which was running during the 1909-1914 "parity" period at round $6,000,000,000 a year, just before the World War. That is because total farm production, physical volume, is now running easily 25 per cent over 1909-1914.

These, however, are figures of "gross income." They do not reflect "net farm income" after operating and living costs—a figure never used by the farm bloc—because operating farm costs must have fallen very sharply during the 30 years, due to the industrial revolution in farming which has occurred.

In January, 1915, right at the end of the "parity" period, the farmers were using only 25,000 tractors and nearly 22,000,000 horses. At the beginning of 1940 they were using 1,160,000 tractors and about 13,400,000 horses, and in the same period the number of auton obiles on farms rose from 472,000 to 4,185,000 and the number of motor trucks from 25,000 to 935,000. The number of farms was about the same.

Farm labor requirements have been cut sharply—in the case of corn, by 25 per cent. The number of tractors in use has nearly doubled since 1930 alone. Less than 5 per cent of the wheat crop was harvested with combines as late as 1920, but about 50 per cent was being "combined" even in 1938.

Farm real estate taxes and mortgage interest charges have fallen some 30 per cent since 1930. The labor time required to produce a bushel of wheat is now only about two fifths of what it was during the World War and the cost (taking into account the cost of machinery) is only about one half.

Remington Rand to Stop Making Some Goods to Conserve Defense Materials

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., announced it would discontinue the manufacture of smaller typewriters, especially student models, as well as metal office furniture and some steel filing cabinets to conserve raw materials for defense.

"Some of the company's lines already have been discontinued and stocks on hand are being liquidated," President James H. Rand, Jr., said. "Other parts of our office equipment line, including tabulating machines, standard typewriters and larger business machines, are just as essential to defense as arms and other war machines."

He said the Tonawanda plant, which makes steel cabinets and card-filing systems, might go into the production of howitzer parts.

"Our backlog of defense materials now exceeds $5,000,000, including an order for $4,000,000 worth of high explosive shells for anti-aircraft guns in the Elmira and Ilion plants," Mr. Rand added. "Fuses are being made in various plants but the location of these plants is an Army and Navy secret.

"The backlog of civilian goods, including office equipment being used by government and defense industries, exceeds $6,000,000 so that the total backlog now is better than $11,000,000."

Power Output Again Makes Record High

NEW YORK (AP)—The amount of electrical energy distributed by the electric light and power industry reached a new high record for the fourth consecutive time, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,226,141,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,183,925,000 in the preceding week, an advance of 1.3 per cent. In the similar period a year ago production was 2,762,240,000, or 16.8 per cent less than the current week's output.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 22.9; Mid-Atlantic, 16.9; Central Industrial, 21.7; West Central, 14.6; Southern States, 16.4; Rocky Mountain, 5.4; Pacific Coast, 8.3.

Socony Profit 58c Share in Half Year

NEW YORK (AP) — Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., estimated consolidated earnings for the first half of 1941, including Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. equity and reports received from foreign activities, at $18,000,000, compared with adjusted earnings for the first half of 1940 of $22,000,000. This indicated first half earnings on the capital stock of 58 cents a share, compared with a 1940 earning of 71 cents a share.

Socony-Vacuum in a statement said sales were up 5 per cent during the first six months as compared with the 1940 period. provision for taxes accounting for the difference in earnings.

Lukens Steel Running Short of Scrap Iron

COATESVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Unless more scrap iron is made available, the Lukens Steel Company will be forced to halt work on national defense orders within two or three weeks, Hugh Kenworthy, company purchasing agent, declared.

Mr. Kenworthy said the company is now operating at capacity but that it is able to purchase only enough scrap for 50 per cent capacity operation and its reserve supply soon will be exhausted.

The Lukens company is working almost exclusively on orders for steel plate for the Navy.

Congress May 'Freeze' Wheat, Cotton Supply

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—A measure "freezing" huge stocks of wheat and cotton upon which the Government has made loans awaited today final approval of the House and Senate after a joint conference committee agreed upon details.

Proponents hope to bolster prices of this year's crops by removing any possibility that the Government might market some of the wheat and corn it acquired as a result of making price supporting loans to farmers.

Huge Cotton Stocks

The ban on such sales by the Government would last throughout the European war. Sen. John Bankhead (D), Alabama, one of the bill's chief backers, said the Government now holds title to most of the 6,500,000 bales of cotton and 170,000,000 bushels of wheat which are under loan.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and some Department of Agriculture officials have opposed the measure.

Sen. Ellison Smith, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, previously won Senate passage of a bill to freeze cotton loan stocks during the present war but the House failed to act on it. A second cotton freezing measure was attached to a House-approved bill dealing with wheat marketing quotas, and the wheat freezing provision was added on the floor of the Senate.

The Senators said another Senate amendment, offered by Sen. Josh Lee (D.), Okla., had been modified by the conference committee after complaints by the Agriculture Department. The original Lee amendment would have permitted farmers who grew wheat in excess of production allotments to feed it to livestock and poultry without incurring the penalty of almost 49 cents a bushel.

Senator Bankhead said the conference committee wrote in a stipulation that such feeding can be done only where the livestock, poultry, milk, eggs, etc., are to be consumed on the farm. The wheat may be used, without penalty, for consumption by the farmer's family, or for seed.

Would Peg Peanuts' Price

Another Senate provision approved by the conference group would peg prices paid for peanuts, under Government diversion programs, at from 75 to 85 per cent of parity, or a price level computed to give this crop a "fair exchange" purchasing power. Sen. Walter George (D.), Georgia, offered this amendment in the Senate.

No change was made in the original House bill which would eliminate wheat penalties in the case of growers who planted excess acreage but who found that their total crop was so short that it did not exceed normal production from the acreage allotted them under the Government farm program.

$4,300,000 Issue Awarded by C. & O.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway awarded $4,300,000 of equipment trust certificates to a group headed by Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., of Chicago on their high bid of 100.333 for 1⅝ per cent obligations. The interest cost basis to C. & O. is approximately 1.56 per cent.

The certificates, to be dated Aug. 1 and payable in 10 equal annual installments, are being issued to finance in part the purchase of 2,000 new freight cars costing approximately $5,454,190. Four other groups also submitted bids.

Other members of the successful group are Drexel & Co., Alex, Brown & Sons, Tucker, Anthony & Co., the Illinois Company of Chicago, Stern, Wampler & Co., and MacMaster, Hutchinson & Co.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, porch; modern improvements; excellent location; rent $85. For appointment phone Sta. 0398.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—1-4 rooms available by day, week, or month; very moderate rates. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen, refrigeration, gas and electricity included; private house; $40.00. Ground floor; telephone service. References.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—N. Y. C., East Side Midtown, 2½-3 large room apartment, unfurnished. Write Box D-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

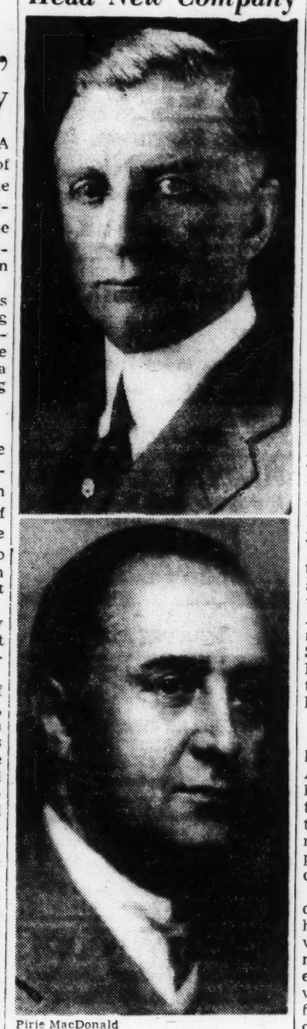
BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOUISE C. BARN

Head New Company



Pirie MacDonald

Top: J. M. Studebaker and (bottom) J. M. Studebaker III

Prominent financiers and members of one of the automobile industry's pioneer families, have made their entrance into the industrial manufacturing field with the formation in Chicago of the Studebaker Machine Company. The company will undertake the marketing of various hydraulic machines for industrial use, principal among which is a new hydraulic vise said to represent a revolutionary improvement in vise design.

Loans to Business Soar Above 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that the defense program had caused commercial, industrial and agricultural loans in 101 leading cities to rise $1,606,000,000 in the last year.

The Board said that this gain was figured after taking into account a rise of $36,000,000 to a total of $6,047,000,000 in the week ended July 30. New York banks accounted for half of last week's jump.

Business loans have been rising fairly steadily during the last year, and last week's gain was the 14th in a row.

Local Classified (Continued)

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTTISH TERRIER PUPPY: pedigreed; male; fifteen dollars. S. A. Reed, Winter Street, Kingston, Mass. Tel 632.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, brooks, groves, lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $18 up; also cottages by brook for rent; $12-$30 weekly; also season rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. FUR SPECIALIST—
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 7th Avenue—Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED—MEN

ROUTE SALESMEN

Several matured men wanted to operate direct-to-the-home bakery routes for a reliable company. Salary $22 per week during short training period. After our training income of $30 or more is assured. Gas station men, laundry men and those who like outdoor work are successful with us. Write full particulars, giving age and past experience, to Box L-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY in small home requires immediately companion, driver; light housekeeping; references. Millburn 6-1272, 45 Meisel Ave., Springfield, N. J.

HOMES TO SHARE

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—Widow wishes to share house with 1 or 2 adults; also maid's service; fine section; garage. Powell, 194 Forest Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—8 rooms, 3 complete bathrooms, semi-attached well-built brick house; 2 spacious verandas; oil burner, all modern improvements; attached brick heated garage. Lovely grounds; $2,500 cash, balance mortgage, or for rent $130 per month. Owner, 2 Middlemay Circle, Boulevard 8-5484.

HOUSES TO LET

SUMMIT, N. J.—Nine-room house and garage, 4 blocks from D. L. & W. Station; unfurnished or partially furnished, owner to retain 2 rooms for own use. References exchanged. Call Sum. 6-0108 before 8 A. M. or after 8 P. M.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

Chilean Peso Rise Seen Due To Axis Funds From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A rise in the value of the Chilean peso is seen here to be due partially to the transfer of Axis funds from the United States prior to and since the freezing order by President Roosevelt. Within one month the local monetary unit has appreciated from approximately 31 to 27 to the dollar. A strengthening in the exchange value of currencies in neighboring countries indicates a general immigration of foreign capital.

The nationality of this money can be determined by deduction. North American sources of exchange are limited more or less to government agencies and well-established channels of production for the export trade. The British today would be interested in taking money out of South America. Reception of Jewish refugees with their capital ceased practically a year ago.

The Germans and, to a less extent, the Italians have numerous and old-established commercial ties between North and South America, so that transfer of this money would be relatively easy. Several firms continue to employ North American agencies despite the institution of a virtual black list.

Axis Funds Transferred

Despatches from Washington have indicated that transfers of Axis funds from the United States have been proceeding for some time, to finance purchases of certain products for shipment to Germany direct or through third parties and to meet propaganda charges.

The evidence, rather, is that the capital is going into hiding. There has been a rise in real estate values here, heavy purchases of national industrial stocks and an expansion of domestic business with which Germans are identified. It is comparatively easy to obtain a hide-out when, in every Latin country, there are large German communities with their own banking, agricultural, manufacturing and trading organizations.

The wealth of these communities and the credits commanded by their institutions are more than sufficient to take care of large purchases and all propaganda in South America. The purchases up till now have meant shipments, of all kinds by Japanese and neutral steamers via Vladivostok and other indirect routes to Germany. Refugee shipping has had to be supplied and loaded before risking a homeward dash. All this required local financing, for the British blockade has precluded the provision of commercial exchange.

Platinum in Demand

Apart from these tasks, however, there have been special purchases to be financed. One product, platinum, has been steadily and openly purchased in Colombia, shipped by national plane services down the west coast and then across to Brazil, whence it is taken by the Italian "Lati" line across the Atlantic to Germany, via Spain.

Platinum is required by the Nazis for precision instruments—bomb sights, airplane gauges and much electrical equipment essential to the war machine. Until quite recently it was estimated that 15 pounds were being shipped weekly from Colombia. This represents a substantial amount of platinum.

The British have divulged that the Germans make desperate efforts to buy and ship Brazilian diamonds which, because of their hardness, are probably the best in the world for diamond drills, for making dies and for other mechanical purposes. Knowing the Germans require these diamonds, the British have gone in for buying competition and paid especial attention to stopping shipments, where possible.

The Germans resent American co-operation with the British in frustrating their wartime undercover trade. They have shown their feelings in intensified propaganda since severance of consular relationships and freezing of dollar funds.

Fortunately, the United States can rebut this propaganda with deeds. Its defense buying program alone has given a new spurt to South American economics and made up for much of the trade lost with Europe. Before defense buying got into its stride Washington had also shown a willingness to loan money to build up manufacturing in South America.

These American loans to help industrialize South America represent to date perhaps the most farsighted policy in Good Neighbor statesmanship.

U. S. Buying Increases

The Germans may promise generous postwar barter deals, but all Latins know that the declared Nazi policy is to treat South America, like the Balkan zone, as a producer of raw materials alone. Under a Nazi world order, the inhabitants of these territories realize they would have specific economic tasks assigned them.

The recent contract to purchase 100,000 long tons of Argentine zinc ores was another welcome step by Washington which fits into hemisphere defense program. These ores formerly were smelted in Europe.

This is additional to heavy increases in normal lines of purchase from Argentina due to the national emergency—specialized food products, wool for army uniforms and blankets, and linseed.

Chile has similarly benefited with extra copper and nitrate sold to build up war stocks; tungsten and tin have been ordered from Bolivia and manganese from Brazil. All the time North and South American specialists are investigating what other products are available and suitable for defense manufacturing.

Local Classified (Continued)

LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1:00 P. M., E. D. S. T., August 14, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work included is as follows.

1. Furnish and install seven sets of bar screens and guides in Chelsea Creek Siphon.
2. Reconstruct two cage screens at East Boston Pumping Station.

Charge for specifications is $10.000 which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $500.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer of the Sewerage Division, Room 601, 20 Somerset Street, Boston. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner.
July 17, 1941

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C.

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YOU CAN BUY A HOUSE
furnished with elegance, seven master bedrooms, three baths, six open fireplaces, two-car garage
at Kennebunkport, Maine, for an extraordinarily low price.
Near a hotel so many housekeeping problems can be avoided. A quick sale will be to the buyer's advantage.
Apply LITTLE USEFUL
Capitol 9430 24 Lime Street, Boston

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1584

RANDOLPH (Mass.) $5300
Attractive 7-rm. Cape Cod style house, hot water heat, fireplace, bath and extra lavatory; 2-car garage, gas, elec., fruit trees, land suitable for planting; henhouses; house in good condition. Owner, 56 Lafayette St.

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 1008

Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests, game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$33; folder.
Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

NATOMA PINES—Charming private home, 25 acres; 1 mile from Washington's Crossing on the Delaware; large recreation room indoor and outdoor games; tennis court; accommodations for limited number of Christian Scientists desiring rest and study also for elderly couples or single; permanent or transient. Address: Mrs. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. Trenton 6586.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern improvements; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

ALL-YEAR simple farm home, Berkshire vicinity, accessible to church, near bus line, 4 adults; up to $2500. Box N-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—First floor, large front room, adjoining bedroom, private bath, kitchenette or meals; piazza. Longwood 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1310 Pacific Ave.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

BOSTON, Fenway—Single room, outside, 2 baths; quiet, harmonious atmosphere; few mins. from The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 4015.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St.—Comfortable, homelike, outside single and double rooms, 4th floor, Suite 12. MRS. VILLONE. Call Com. 6817.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Quiet, comfortable rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; free parking. Miss Cottle. Com. 4763.

NARBERTH, Pa.—1226 E. Montgomery Ave.; large, cool, well furnished room. Businessman preferred. Narberth 2141.

N. Y. C., 45TH ST. (50 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN. Widely known as well-conducted home. Business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities; maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1345.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St. (Apt. 23)—7th floor. Homelike, large, cool front room. Convenient transits. Everest, UN. 4-4678.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 386 Marlboro Street—Well-furnished rooms, some with private baths, fireplaces, large closets. Call Commonwealth 9234.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave.—Elevator, 9th floor, suite 10; attractive rooms, running water; permanent-transient. Mrs. McGrath. Com. 0084.

N. Y. C.—Single and double, well-furnished rooms; semi-private baths; cool, comfortable; broad, open view; elevator. AC. 2-3633.

SAYLORSBURG, Pa.—Modern attractive rms. for Christian Scientists; beautiful location, near church. Fishing nearby. Write for rates and reservations. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crumbaugh.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 8600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED Protestant woman desires position as housekeeper; capable taking full charge. Mrs. Lena Miller, 7720 Edgerton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; own garden; excellent home-cooked meals. D. H. Eberle, Dover Plains, N. Y.

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-1408. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla. S-62, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart, exclusive designs. Liberal profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval ARTISTIC, 964 Way, Elmira, New York.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30, William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS
THROUGH CARS; LOW RATES
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HOSIERY - LINGERIE - GLOVES
HANDBAGS
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The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
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ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.
PHONE 5-3778 Prompt Delivery

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2808 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Open Air Dining in Addition to Our Main Dining Room
NO LIQUOR SERVED

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Faulkner Fixes Faulty OIL BURNERS
LINK-BELT
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Cranford Esso Servicenter
J. L. McNAMARA, Prop.
Cor. North & Springfield Aves.
Cranford, N. J.
TELEPHONE CRanford 6-0884

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
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LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
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Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
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Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

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Call Englewood 3-4884-5

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Flowers for All Occasions
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Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
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Insurance
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
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Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
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J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service

HADDON HEIGHTS

WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd. and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

HOBOKEN

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JOurnal Square 2-0665

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WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

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Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	L	F	R	E	D		E	A	S	T
R	O	L	E		R	A	Y			H
M	A	Y		H	A	V	E	N		E
	F		T	A	K	E		O	R	A
G		E	R	I	E		G	R	I	T
U	M	B	E	R		S	O	M	M	E
S	O	O	K		L	O	L	A		R
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A		Y	O	U	N	G		B	O	A
V			D	E	C		P	E	A	R
E	R	S	E		E	G	B	E	R	T

775

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Norge Appliances
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
BErgen 3-2036

JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
LAWN CHAIRS
LAWN MOWERS
PICNIC SUPPLIES
FISHING TACKLE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

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Low Prices Include
- GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP
- FREE STORAGE, June, July, Aug.
- COMPLETE INSURANCE

Estimates Cheerfully Given
BLoomfield 2-0402
ESSEX COUNTY CARPET CLEANING WORKS
26 Race Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

CHARLES A. HOLLMAN
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DECORATOR
72 Valentine Rd., Bloomfield 2-3933-J

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only, Not a Blend)

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired
244 Lorraine Ave., Mont. 3-1588
Estab. 1880 61 Years' Continuous Service

Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

The Spinning Wheel INC.
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR HELEN OAKLEY

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
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NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Appellation — *Ap'-e-la'-shun* (first *a* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This word, derived from Latin *appelare*, "to address, call upon," is applied to the act of calling by name, or to the name or title by which a person or thing is called or known.

Aver—*A-vur'* (*a* as in sofa, *u* as in urn).

From the Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *verus*, "true." A word of different meaning from "say" or "declare," inasmuch as it implies confidence on the part of the speaker in the truth of what he communicates.

Beneficent—*Be-nef'-i-sent* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, third *e* clipped-short as in silent); by Webster's second choice, the *e* may be elided altogether in the final syllable, pronouncing it *s'nt*.

A word coined, for English, from the Latin adverb *bene* and the verb *facere*, meaning to "act kindly" to someone. The Latin adjective most like it is *beneficus*, "favorable." The word implies a person or an influence "doing good."

Deific — *De-if'-ik* (*e* quick-long as in debate, both *i*'s short).

Meaning "godlike," from late Latin *deificus*, easily taken over, with change of connotation, into Christian use.

El Dorado — *El Do-ra'-do* (*e* short, first *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* as in arm, second *o* long).

In the original Spanish, literally "the gilded." The word was first applied to a South American chief supposed by the Spaniards to be fabulously wealthy, and hence to his supposedly rich city. Later the name came to designate a mythical land in which gold and precious stones were to be found in abundance. We apply the name figuratively to any region or condition abounding in opportunity.

Esaias (Matt. 12:17) — *E-za'-yas* (*e* quick-long as in event, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account); or, especially in Britain, *E-zi'-as* (*e* quick-long, *i* long, *a* clipped-short).

The old translators felt constrained to follow the Greek spelling of Hebrew proper names, and so they give us "Esaias" for "Isaiah." Makers of modern versions use "Isaiah" in both Old and New Testaments.

Evolve—*E-volv'* (*e* quick-long as in event, *o* short).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *volvere*, "to roll or turn," are combined in this word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding.

Exemplar — *Eg-zem'-pler* (first two *e*'s short, third obscured as in maker). Webster's gives an alternate pronunciation for the first syllable, which may have a short *i* sound, and for the third, which may be given the sound of *a* as in arm.

The late Latin *exemplarium*, which means both "pattern" and "copy," is taken into English, without the inflectional ending *ium*, and the meaning "pattern" is adopted.

Hypothesis—*Hi-poth'-e-sis* (first *i* long, *o* short, *e* quick-long as in event, second *i* short). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced with a short *i* sound.

The Greek roots *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put, place," impart to this word the meaning of "a subordinate proposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based." A hypothesis is an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained. "Hypotheses" is the plural form of the word.

Lowring (Matt. 16:3) — *Lour'-ing* (*ou* as in out, *i* short). Also written "louring," and is the old form of "lowering."

"Lowering" seems accurately to translate the original word, which means something like "sullen."

Matrix — *Ma'-triks* (*a* long, *i* short); by Webster's second choice, *mat'-riks* (both vowels short).

Borrowed directly from Latin, "matrix," whether used figuratively or literally, means a "mold" for shaping something.

Peniel (Gen. 32:30) — *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, second *e* clipped-short as in silent; by Webster's second choice, *Pen'-i-el* (first *e* short, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Hebrew *Peniyel*, commonly rendered "face of God."

Retrogression—*Ret'-ro-gresh'-un* both *e*'s short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced with a long *e* sound, in which case the *t* automatically goes over to the second syllable.

The word is formed, evidently, after the analogy of aggression, which comes from a Roman original. As aggression is a "going against," so retrogression is a "going backward."

Sadducees (Matt. 16:1) — *Sad'-u-sez* (*a* short, *du* slightly palatized as in verdure, *u* as in unite, *e* long).

The word is derived from the Hebrew *Tsadowq*, "the just," the name of the supposed founder of the sect.

Tares (Matt. 13:25)—*Tarz* (*a* as in care).

The weed referred to is evidently the bearded darnel, often found among Palestinian grain, and growing to the height of wheat or barley. To this day, in the East, it is the custom not to root up this "until the harvest," when it is easily distinguishable from the true grain.

Fruit Mixture

Named the ugli because it resembles a dingy grapefruit, a new Jamaican invention is a crossed tangerine-grapefruit-lime.

A Verse for Today . . .

For ever, O LORD, *thy word is settled in heaven. Thy faithfulness is unto all generations: thou hast established the earth, and it abideth.*—Ps. 119:89, 90.

Daily Quotation

Courage, brother! do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble;
Trust in God and do the right.
—MACLEOD.

In Lighter Vein

—Tit-Bits, London

With this model you can string out the payments until the boy is old enough to finish them off himself."

♪ ♪ ♪

Story of a Great Man

Progress of a great man: (1) Quits shining his own shoes. (2) Quits writing his own letters. (3) Quits writing his own speeches.—Atlanta Two Bells.

♪ ♪ ♪

So Much Simpler

She went into a shop to choose a present for her husband. She had the salesman ransack the department, pulling everything out for possible approval.

"I want to give him a surprise," she said, "what would you advise?"

The salesman said, wearily, "If I were you I should jump out from behind the door and shout 'Boo!' "

♪ ♪ ♪

Clean Up the Kitchen

Traveler (entering hotel): "Can I have something to eat?"
Proprietor: "Yes; what would you like?"
Traveler: "What have you got?"
Proprietor: "Oh, we've got everything."
Traveler: "All right; I'll have a bit of everything."
Proprietor (shouting into kitchen): "One stoo!"—New York Morning Telegraph.

♪ ♪ ♪

On His Rights

Coming home on his first leave, the young Scottish soldier was getting a lecture from his father because he hadn't written home often enough.

"You promised tae write every week, didna' ye?" said the old man sternly.

"Yes, father."

"An' even when I wrote tae ye, enclosing a stamp for a reply, ye didna' write?"

"No, father; I hadna' the time."

"Then," snapped father, "whit did ye dae wi' the stamp?"—Answers.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Any Acrostics Are to Be Found in the Bible?

The first four chapters of The Lamentations of Jeremiah are "alphabetical acrostics." They are divided into short "stanzas," each beginning with a different letter of the Hebrew alphabet. There are 22 stanzas in each chapter, and the stanzas, with their characteristic letters, are arranged in the order of the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. The third chapter differs from the others in that the stanzas consist of three lines or verses, and each of the three verses begins with the characteristic letter of the stanza. The acrostic, of course, exists only in the original Hebrew and does not appear in the English translation.

♪ ♪ ♪

If There Are Any Naturally Tailless Dogs and Cats?

The schipperke, a little dog of Holland (whose name is probably a diminutive of the Dutch **schipper**, "boatman," because the schipperke is so widely used as a watchdog on boats), is generally tailless. The Manx, a native of the Isle of Man, also is naturally tailless. Among other familiar creatures to be born without a tail is the guinea pig, which, curiously enough, does not come from Guinea and is not a member of the pig family. It is a South American rodent.

♪ ♪ ♪

What "Dragon's Blood" Is?

Dragon's Blood is a dark-red resinous substance derived from any one of several varieties of trees. The dragon's blood used for coloring varnish comes from the fruit of a rattan palm of the Malay Peninsula.

♪ ♪ ♪

How the Length of Curved Lines May Be Measured?

One method is to use the rotameter, an instrument for measuring such lines by running along the lines with a tiny wheel, the wheel being connected to a mechanism which indicates, on a recording dial, the distance run. **W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An important industrial city on the Rhine in the Ruhr district of Germany.
2. One of the savage natives of North Luzon, Philippine Islands.
3. Amherst, Massachusetts.
4. The Royal Canadian Air Force.
5. A range in northeastern Pennsylvania.
6. Famous Greek sculptures in the British Museum; they were brought from the temple of Athena Parthenos in Athens by Lord Elgin in 1806.
7. A tract of seven square miles between Chatham and Monomoy Point on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, recently taken over for the protection of migratory water fowl.
8. Colombia, S. A.; 18,320 feet.
9. Buffalo, in 1881.
10. Bucharest's Fifth Avenue.

Camera Club

Bill Sarles, Lincoln, Nebraska

Recommended Sport for August

Betsy Black, Harrison, Maine

The Morning's Disturbing Note

It Has Been Said of Concentration

Stick to your business and your business will stick to you.—Wm. Matthews.

I go at what I am about as if there was nothing else in the world for the time being. That's the secret of all hard-working men.—Charles Kingsley.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In Writing

Rosamond, Ill.

A busy executive recently took the time to write a letter of commendation to a young employee who had been given a two weeks' special job out of the line of his regular work, and had done it well.

The General Manager could have called the young man to his office and told him they were pleased with the way he had handled the work, but the fact that the executive bothered to write the note—something one could take home and show to one's wife—made the commendation very especially appreciated.

Where Would You Find—

1. Düsseldorf?
2. An Igorot?
3. Amherst College?
4. The RCAF?
5. The Pocono Mountains?
6. The Elgin Marbles?
7. The Monomoy National Wild Life Refuge?
8. Mount Tolima?
9. The New York city of which Grover Cleveland was Mayor?
10. Calea Vitoriei?

(Answers appear on this page)

It's a Law!

A California automobile law provides that motorists, beginning with Jan. 1, 1942, shall keep the same license number and license plate during the life of the car.

In Los Angeles, it is illegal to shoot at rabbits from a moving street car.

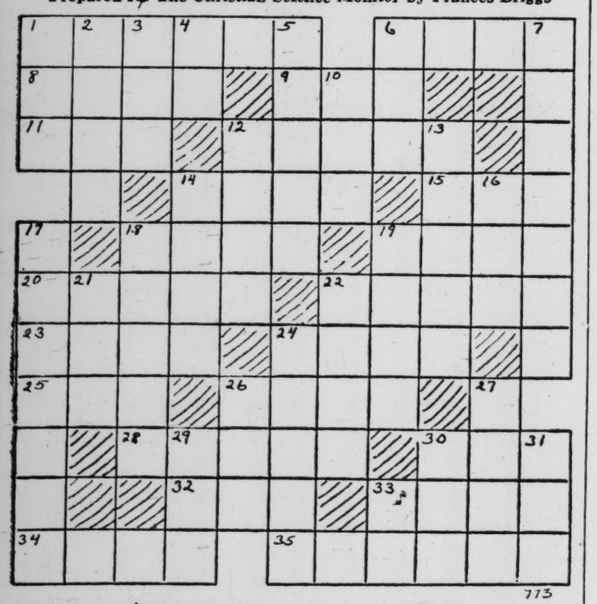
There is a town in Minnesota which forbids young women under the age of 21 from dancing in public.

Glass for Roads

Some Canadian manufacturers add ground glass to paint for white traffic lines, for durability and reflecting properties.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



773

Across

1—What was Tennyson's first name?
6—What is the general direction of sunrise?
8—What is a part performed by an actor in a drama?
9—Beam.
11—Richard Wagner was born in what month?
12—What is a place which affords anchorage and shelter for shipping?
14—To get possession or control of.
15—What is a plural of "you"?
18—What lake was scene of important naval warfare in War of 1812?
19—What is a sandstone with grains of very unequal sizes?
20—What is a brown earth highly valued by artists?
22—What is a river of France?
23—What is a call for cattle and hogs?
24—What is the mezzo-soprano role in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
25—To convert into leather.
26—What is a measure used in measuring height of horses?
28—Who was a famous American Mormon leader?
30—What is a snake of tropical America?
32—In what month was Thomas Carlyle born (abbr.)?
33—What is an oblong fruit?
34—Scottish Gaelic is what?
35—Who was first overlord or "king" of the English?

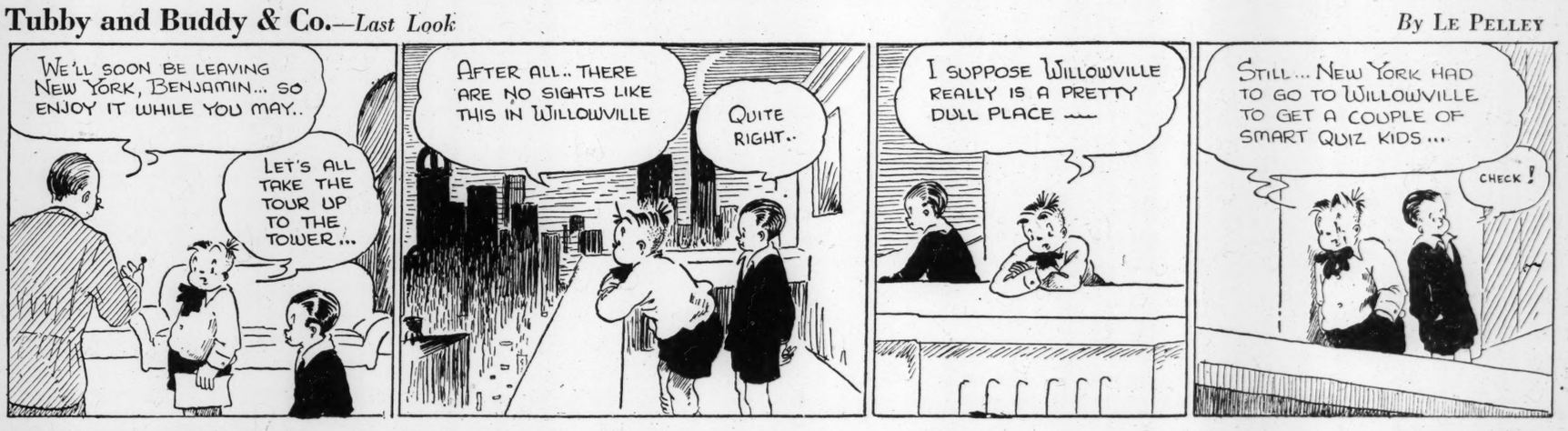
Down

1—Human upper limb is what?
2—What is a shaped mass of cake or sugar?
3—What is a small two-winged insect?
4—Musical note.
5—Who was one of most famous and picturesque of English admirals?
6—What would a Cyclops have in middle of forehead?
7—The greenroom concerns what?
10—Hail!
12—To fall from the spoon in fine threads.
13—What operatic heroine is daughter of a Druid chief?
14—Journey.
16—Edge.
17—Doré was known by what given name?
18—What wood is remarkable for its hardness, heaviness, and deep black color?
19—What metal is used for coinage and jewelry?
21—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
22—A carol is what?
24—What weapon of war was often decorated with a small pennon?
26—Color
27—It was Hercules' task to capture what creature?
29—Poem.
30—What insect has membranous and transparent wings?
31—Craft.
33—What is the symbol for lead?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Last Look*

By LE PELLEY


WE'LL SOON BE LEAVING NEW YORK, BENJAMIN... SO ENJOY IT WHILE YOU MAY..
LET'S ALL TAKE THE TOUR UP TO THE TOWER...
AFTER ALL.. THERE ARE NO SIGHTS LIKE THIS IN WILLOWVILLE
QUITE RIGHT..
I SUPPOSE WILLOWVILLE REALLY IS A PRETTY DULL PLACE ....
STILL... NEW YORK HAD TO GO TO WILLOWVILLE TO GET A COUPLE OF SMART QUIZ KIDS...
CHECK!

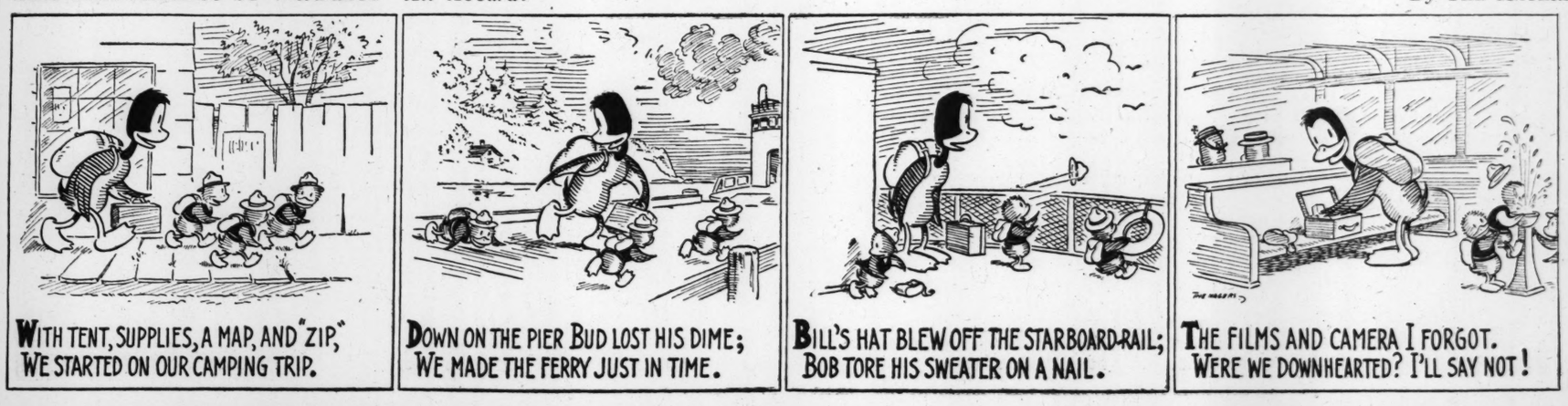
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Still Pondering*

By RODGERS

I can't imagine what special kind of an idea the Boss could have figured out for spending the money he made at his roadstand!
It must be a good one, for both he and Uncle George seem to think so—
But, although I've thought and thought, I'm still very much "in the dark"!
?-?-?

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Aboard!*

By THE HAGERS


WITH TENT, SUPPLIES, A MAP, AND "ZIP," WE STARTED ON OUR CAMPING TRIP.
DOWN ON THE PIER BUD LOST HIS DIME; WE MADE THE FERRY JUST IN TIME.
BILL'S HAT BLEW OFF THE STARBOARD RAIL; BOB TORE HIS SWEATER ON A NAIL.
THE FILMS AND CAMERA I FORGOT. WERE WE DOWNHEARTED? I'LL SAY NOT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Step by Step"

This newspaper repeatedly has declared itself against any "step by step" involvement of the United States in war through covert moves or indirection. It has declared that the American people should face squarely the menace which confronts them, that the Administration should deal frankly regarding it, and that Congress should exercise its full constitutional authority in the formulation of national policy.

To this extent we are in agreement with the statement issued by Frank O. Lowden, Alfred M. Landon, former President Hoover and twelve other leading Republicans. But beyond this the statement seems to us a misleading interpretation of the crisis which confronts the Nation and a lamentable acceptance of the arguments with which Hitlerism and other brands of militarism would like to lull democracies to sleep.

Action by Congress to meet the challenge would be very appropriate and would help prevent the Nation's being drawn unwittingly into an undeclared war; but mere inaction or limitation of effective action to the Western Hemisphere will not keep the war from coming step by step closer to the United States.

Whoever opposes the extension of Nazi domination by resisting its attacking armies is helping to keep that war machine from the Western Hemisphere. For this reason, it is common sense to send whatever aid can be given to Russia, and especially to redouble aid to Great Britain.

The Russians are not fighting to extend Communism but to repel invasion. The strength of their cause is that they are fighting more as men defending their homeland than as devotees of an ideology.

In this is the nub of the issue in this war. The issue is aggression. And the fight is to stop aggressors. In order that the world may be organized on a basis of international justice.

The fifteen Republicans complain that particularly since the tides of attack have thrown Russia on the same side with England, there is no "clear-cut issue of liberty and democracy" or "between tyranny and freedom." It is rather naïve for men acquainted with politics to expect such an issue to be presented in black and white.

Yet the issue is there. This is not to say that the free nations are fighting to impose democracy on anyone. Democracy is a plant that must grow of its own accord and own strength. Yet in resistance to Naziism, Fascism, and any other rampant militarism the opportunity for peoples to have free government is at stake.

Fortunately many Republicans have been able to see more clearly the issue of aggression than do the fifteen signers of the statement issued at Alexandria Bay, New York. The services of Wendell L. Willkie and Secretaries Stimson and Knox in this respect are well known. Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., minority floor leader of the House, has directed his criticisms more toward strengthening internal administration than toward weakening external decisions. Senator Warren R. Austin has sturdily advocated all-out aid to Britain. Senator Ralph O. Brewster recently urged discriminating but generous-minded support for the President in foreign affairs.

These attitudes, rising above partisanship, are best designed to reflect credit upon the Republican Party.

Parallels

A leading bookseller in the great British armaments center of Sheffield has recently declared that the most remarkable effect of the war on literature is the vastly increased popularity of Tolstoy's "War and Peace." Some well-known critics, including Gerald Gould, have been inclined to believe that "War and Peace" is the world's greatest novel, but its popularity since September, 1939, is not ascribed to its literary excellence. The reasons given are the British people's interest in Russia on the one hand, and Napoleon on the other.

With every step that Hitler takes away from the West into the limitless terrain of the East, the parallel between him and Napoleon, becomes clearer. Like Napoleon, he wished to invade Britain, and drew back from the attempt; like Napoleon, he finds himself hamstrung by the British command of the sea. Like Napoleon, Hitler has attacked Russia. And millions are hoping the parallel will have parallel consequences for the attacker.

Mom's cooky jar seems to wear a woebegone expression since Junior went to the Army, but it certainly smiles on certain week-ends.

Bowl or Pitch

It's hardly cricket.

But in any event, even the most British Briton will admit, it's better than broad-sword duelling and goose-stepping. So baseball in Bermuda is increasing its following. The strictly British population is reported sticking to the wickets, but Bermudians are learning to "slide for home" along with the American Army boys and construction corps members.

The Bermuda Islands are snug. They may number hundreds but their area adds up to the size of a fair township on the American continent. They lack proper forage for the production of good milk, and sometimes have to import drinking water from the mainland. But one finds no "have-not" mentality among the Bermudians. One finds a stanch British type of independence that knows its own rights, and the other fellow's.

The islands were schooled in the sportsmanship of cricket. But a few innings of baseball will not do them any harm, the Bermudians seem to have decided. As for the implacable partisans of each of two grand national games, they will now have an opportunity to see how similar these games are in the fundamentals of fair play.

It will be a good thing for the world if, whenever something "isn't cricket," the phrase means merely that the game being played is baseball.

Not Isolation—Insulation

It was proverbial among the Greek philosophers that if an individual is to argue an issue wisely, he must first fully define his terms. Many of the minority group called *isolationists* must realize—if they will take the trouble to study the full meaning of the word—that they are linked by the very term itself with that majority group of *insulationists*.

"To isolate" is to place in a detached or *insulated* situation. "To insulate" is to surround a body with non-conductors. To protect the people of a community from a high-voltage electric current, for example, the "live" wire is *insulated* by material that is a non-conductor of the current. This insulation must be unquestionably the non-conductor of the highest known efficiency or it is not a suitable safeguard for those whom it must protect.

To protect the freedom of their people against obliteration by Hitlerism, Americans cannot rely on the two oceans for insulation. Salt water is not a non-conductor for mechanized modern war. American total armament on the land and sea and in the air, and spiritual alertness on the part of every American man, woman, and child, form required non-conductors. One of the chief elements of American insulation against Naziism has been the brave stand of the British people. That is why most Americans have come to regard all-out aid to Britain as a thoroughly pro-American policy.

It Pays to Investigate

The tide of anti-totalitarian action in South America rises rapidly.

Colombia's alertness in exposing and suppressing a plot to permeate the Army with Nazi-Fascist propaganda is only the latest in a series of strokes from one end of the continent to the other.

Organized labor in Costa Rica has just demanded a more vigorous stand against Nazi influence in that Central American democracy.

Argentina, hitherto the least convinced of American nations concerning the immediacy of Nazi threats, has swung over suddenly into a position of leadership against the Fifth Column. Even the most trustful have been startled by ramifications of Nazi plotting uncovered on a continent-wide scale by an Argentine investigating committee.

German diplomats are disclosed to have extended their net of intrigue from Berlin through Buenos Aires to Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador in a series of fomented eruptions. Argentina took warning from Bolivia's expulsion of the German Minister, Ernst Wendler, when documentary evidence was found linking him to a planned coup against President Peñaranda. Then, in Argentina's own Paraná, capital of Entre Rios Province, a similar plot was exposed and suppressed.

Mexico, Cuba, and even Chile, are speaking up with increasing boldness. More significantly, they are acting to stamp out Fifth Columns. Latin Americans evidently are convinced of two facts: That their own national freedom is bound up with defeat of Naziism, and that it is now safe to adopt a more independent line in view of reverses sustained by the Nazis in Europe.

Our Readers Say—

Means and Morals in Nazi Germany

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am very much pleased with the accurate and careful reports of your foreign correspondents. They give the most broad and impartial viewpoint of the war situation of any press agency with which I am familiar.

There is one question, however, that I would like your readers to realize, because it is to a large degree obscured by the mass of military reports: that is the moral and religious objectives of the Nazis in the present warfare. A careful examination of the facts renders one doubtful as to whether the military, economic, or the religious objectives are the most prominent in the Nazi program for the conquest of the civilized world.

My investigations show that the religious motive is at least coequal, if not predominating over the others. The Nazi organizations teach the youth, the women and the mass of the German citizens, that belief in a Supreme Being and His attributes is Jewish propaganda; that the Nazi Party is the supreme being in the lives of the Germans, and that the Führer and not the Saviour is the representative of the Deity; that the Ten Commandments are old women's fables; that the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule are the opiates of weaklings to prevent them from attaining the manifest destiny of the super-man.

Freedom of ballot and universal suffrage are not permitted in the Nazi State, which is founded on the Gospel of Herrenfolk, who occupy a superior and preferred position in the Nazi political structure, that it is the duty of the citizen to assist for the service of the State, rather than the State for the service of the citizen.

I would like your readers to investigate those facts for themselves that they may see the skillfully concealed danger, both political and moral, with which we are confronted at the present moment.

Moorhead, Minn. JAMES M. WITHEROW

Roots of the American Dance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In "The American Primer" I made the statement: "The so-called American dance borrows largely from Germany . . . stressing force and violence. It expresses the Nazi spirit, it does not reflect the spirit of our democracy."

On this your dance critic commented in the single line: "Nothing could be further from the truth."

May I say that the views expressed in my book were the result of deep thought based on years of dance activity and, I believe, a thorough knowledge of the subject. I cannot accept the terse, almost flippant dismissal of the subject by your dance critic as sound criticism worthy either of the subject or of the high standard of your paper.

New York DORSHA HAYES

Editor's Note—The statement quoted from Miss Hayes' book gives, in the opinion of the Arts Editor, a seriously erroneous impression to the lay reader. Miss Hayes was no doubt bringing in the American dance to illustrate a thesis; but her blanket indictment does a grave injustice in our view, to an entire school of artists.

Rights and Responsibilities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The arguments against the filing of joint income taxes were interesting, though not very convincing. The women who are noisy in their demands for equal rights appear to be equally noisy in their refusal to accept equal responsibilities.

Taxation is based on ability to pay. It does not take much arithmetic to conclude that when husband and wife both are economically independent, their ability to pay *should* be twice as great. But it is erroneous to assume that the family unit has twice as much money to spend.

For woman, with her advanced status, still clings to the notion of man as the breadwinner. Her income she considers so much gravy. What is his, is half hers. What is hers, is hers with padlocks. That is precisely why women shudder at the thought of a fusion of the family incomes as a just appraisal of ability to pay.

Morristown, N. J. V. W. KOFFMAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Chiseling Out a Super-Race

In "Mr. Chips" Tradition

LONDON

The most massive characters are sometimes those with the lightest touch.

When Sir James Murray was a busy schoolmaster at Mill Hill School, he was already editing the Oxford English Dictionary, and wrestling in his "scriptorium" with tons of "slips" sent in from all parts of the world; but he would always put his pen down to chat at length with any lad who came in with specimens of a nature ramble, and the boys looked forward to those talks as the best part of their afternoon. He found time to share their debates and look over their magazine articles.

Murray was followed, a few years later, by another Scotsman of mighty stature and immense learning, a character well symbolized by the cedar whose giant branches shade the Headmaster's lawn. Sir John McClure, when asked how he found recreation after his colossal labors, replied that the study of counterpoint and definite integrals gave him a sense of order and restfulness. What he did not add was, that he could find humor even in astronomy.

* * *

Visitors to one school concert found the program opening with an overture entitled "The Coster's Saturday Night," by E. Duno Wahriar. The Headmaster was safely ensconced behind his double bass, an instrument he somewhat resembled, and the overture started with due solemnity. The astonished audience soon noticed that the professional instrumentalists in the orchestra were shaking with laughter and that the woodwind was out of action; for the principal theme of this overture in strictly classical sonata form was the tune of "Knock'd 'em in the Old Kent Road"! The suave second subject was called in less august circles, "Mrs. 'Enery 'Awkins," and this latter was discussed in the development to the wailing notes of "Oh, Liza, Dear Liza." All three songs were from the repertoire of Albert Chevalier, the famous coster comedian.

The Headmaster's humor was not confined to musical occasions. A schoolboy he defined as "an irregular and imperfectly elastic solid of great but not uniform thickness and density; a nonhomogeneous and discontinuous function of very many variables, which requires constantly to be reduced to its lowest terms and equated to zero."

* * *

In the latter process the Head was an artist with a delicate and kindly touch. It was strictly forbidden to play on the chapel organ without due authority, but one long, wet afternoon, the temptation became too great, and two young barbarians managed "to make the pealing organ blow." After a few minutes they became awkwardly conscious that the "Bird," as the Head was affectionately called, was standing behind them. He bent over the performer and placed skilled hands on the organ stops. "Always pull the stops right out," he said, "when you play the organ." Then he walked away and left the wrongdoers feeling not only caught, but incompetent.

Though thirty years have rolled by, one can still see him seated in the lofty dining hall, with his plum-colored velvet jacket and white hair, and his smile flooding the whole room with sunlight as he enlivened the meal with one good story after another.

If one thing delighted the Head more than another, it was to talk complete nonsense with a countenance of deep seriousness. He loved to parody Swinburne; but his finest effort was in good broad Scottish and calculated to deceive all but the very elect:

O the bonny bubbly-jockie,
Frae the birkies o' Gilnochie,
Whaur the canty capercaulzie
Ca's the clachan to the Kye;
And the eldritch cock-a-leekie,
Yont the lum-taps o' Auld Reekie
Gars the greetin' hizzies deave
The buirdly hersels o' Dalry.

In the mid-day pause from labor we looked to the Head for light relief; but at evening prayers he brought a deeper rest. No memory of boyhood is stronger than that of the great dining hall, its lofty ceiling almost hid in shadow, and the gaslight glinting strangely on the robed figures in portraits which lined the walls, while the Head read out some passage from the Gospels or the Epistles in mellow, reverent tones, which fell like a benison on tired hearts and minds. G. F. TIMPSON

"Honor Must Again Become Christian"

Extract From a Letter Received in Quebec From the French Author, G. Bernanos

Today France is doing that which she has never done, for, alas, if she has sometimes blasphemed Truth, she has never feigned to honor the letter to better betray the Spirit.

For many years one has searched here and there for those responsible for the decadence of Christianity but they have not been found because the search was carried on outside of Christianity, whereas the offenders were within. It is the mediocre Christians . . . who are destroying the world, the sanctimonious Christians who are also the "sanctimonious possessors." It is these unworthies who, to save a little, sell the honor of my country bit by bit, morsel by morsel. . . .

And they do not act thus through ignorance. . . . They have knowingly desired the defeat, first because they had slowly learned to detest a France which would have none of them, which loathed them, but still more because this defeat absolved them of all responsibility, and permitted them, in seizing power, to put before our people a "fait accompli," as a case of superior force, where the moral failure of the French elite would be absorbed, swallowed up, in the gigantic national failure, just as a bankrupt burns his factory to escape his creditors.

They have failed and Monsieur Hitler is, at present, the liquidator of this bankruptcy; it is to M. Hitler they ask what is known in commercial law as, an advantageous agreement, or "easy terms." In the meantime, they are eager to pass hasty legislation [ostensibly] inspired by the same Christian principles which the Hitlerian revolution has sworn to destroy.

Oh, my distant friends, that truly is the cry of my heart! Hitlerian power will collapse like the others, the world can repair all that has been materially destroyed. But the conscience of the world—only a miracle can save that. Already two of the most illustrious Christianities of Europe, that of Italy and of Spain, have placed spiritual values in the service of pagan realism. Yet these [values] were only placed in their keeping and not to be freely disposed of, for they did not belong to them but are the common heritage of all mankind.

Honor must be saved at any cost. It must be the Christians who save Honor. Honor must once again be Christian. In the conscience of youth, bewildered and fanaticized, there must not be completed that inconceivable divorce of heroism and honor.

G. BERNANOS

Mirror of World Opinion

Oklahoma Bans Deficits

Oklahoma, weary of politicians who have taken the State into debt, amended its Constitution this spring to outlaw deficits. On July 1 the amendment went into effect. From now on, no salaries can be paid and nothing can be bought unless the cash is at hand. Officials who exceed the amounts apportioned them become personally liable and may be removed from office.

We believe that, after the first few headaches, Oklahoma will enjoy its new way of doing business. Debt is a bad thing for States, for a nation, just as it is a bad thing for individuals. Debt for current expenses is suicidal. . . .

Politicians hesitate to raise tax rates, but so long as they can borrow they do not mind approving vast projects of doubtful value. Look at the eight years of New Dealers. Yet they surely know that citizens have no right to enjoy benefits they are unwilling or unable to pay for. Now in Oklahoma the Constitution itself gives point to that knowledge. Eventually even the politicians will like the new order.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Union for World Peace

By David Lawrence

In an editorial in the United States News, Washington

After twenty years it is gratifying to read at last an expression from a high official of the United States Government vindicating the principles of the League of Nations to which cause President Woodrow Wilson sacrificed his life.

For years it has been the cynical habit of many isolationists to decry the League and to teach American youth that the United States was wrong in entering the last war just because of what happened afterwards.

Today the subject is pertinent again because if anything has been proved by world events thus far, it is that the isolationists in the United States Senate helped to break down world solidarity in the postwar period beginning in 1919 and thus, together with the stupid statesmanship of leaders in France and Britain, created the very conditions that gave rise to Hitlerism and another world war.

It was not the Treaty of Versailles or the League of Nations which brought chaos to the world but the mistakes of the men who failed to observe either the letter or the spirit of those pacts. Last week Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Hull, made a historic speech. . . . He is 100 per cent right when he says the League was intended to operate as an elastic instrument and not as a perpetuator of the status quo.

* * *

The world will never know what might have happened if a group of isolationists in the United States Senate had not blocked American entry into the League. Without America's disinterested influence at the Council table, the organization disintegrated. Republican Presidents subsequently tried to repair the damage somewhat but unfortunately they did not go far enough in backing up the Kellogg-Briand treaties.

These treaties outlawed war as an instrument of national policy. All nations agreed to them. But again and again Republican Presidents refused to answer the very pertinent inquiries of Europeans as to what the United States would do in the event of any aggression. Would America denounce such aggression? Would we impose an economic embargo against the aggressors? Would we sell arms to the aggressor States, or would we aid the weak and oppressed countries? These questions could have been answered as definitely by President Hoover ten years ago as by our Government today.

Had the United States Government under President Roosevelt even as late as 1935 ever made known that it would support the victims of aggression as it has done since September, 1939, the second World War would never have happened. If any aggressor nation had under these circumstances exhibited a tendency to challenge America's policy, there would have long before this been built up a defense program and an international police force. Such a force could have prevented Hitler from going to war.

It is regrettable that moral force alone will not as yet preserve the peace of the world. Some day maybe it will. Let us strive to that end. But until then preparedness with physical force must be potentially the background of any international order. Disarmament can come only when free States exist everywhere.

* * *

What we need in the world is a Union of Free States. Only nations which are plainly responsive to the will of their respective peoples and are not in the hands of autocracies or dictatorships should have the privileges or responsibilities of membership. Whenever a free State becomes the victim of a dictatorship the rest of the free States must join in compelling disarmament on the part of that State to a measure greater than that of any other country—as a safeguard to world peace.

There is only one way to make the world safe for democracy. It is for the richest and most powerful country in the world—the United States—to assume its full responsibility for world peace. We must not be misled again by the alarmist cries of isolationists. . . .

Let us turn back and retrace our steps and build a Union of Free States in which all liberty-loving peoples while retaining their sovereignty will by treaty agree to a program of mutual protection and mutual defense. Thus can the institutions of freedom be preserved against war-making dictatorships or threats thereof. This is the path we must follow. . . . It is something worth fighting for and worth dying for. It is in its essence a program of national unselfishness and Christian idealism.

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